GS TEST 1242
MANINDERJIT KAUR
Reg no. - 113990 (Online)

1) Tribal life is generally seen as simple and austere. But it has unique philosophy of human connect with nature and creativity coming out of that connection

Tribal art as reflection of creativity

Warli Paintings

1) In western Maharashtra region, warli tribes have created this art of painting mud walls with rice made white paste

2.) Patterns show human activities like dancing, harvesting crops, thrashing, taking water from wells etc

3.) Abstract geometrical designs used

This has become a craft today being done on special cardboard. They are sold for interior decorations

Gond Painting

1.) These are colorful paintings showing

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natural elements like trees, animals.

2) very precise lines and designs

3) use of natural colors from leaves, flowers

These paintings show tribal love for nature and creative energy expressed beautifully

The tribal art today has attained great fame for its master craftsmanship and market provided by ~~web portal~~ web portals (Tribes India portal). But it is an expression of creativity of simple rural life.

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2.) Britishers especially starting from Warren Hastings started restructuring the law and order, justice system for better administration

Cornwallis's reforms and impact

- Cornwallis who came in 1793 introduced reforms in company administration to reduce corruption.
- He separated district collector from magistrate functions to bring efficiency and remove conflict of interest
- Cornwallis code for the functioning of justice system, trying europeans etc

This helped in bringing efficiency, application of codified hindu and muslim laws, equality before law etc

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Exclusion of Indians

These reforms made system more out of reach for ordinary Indians :→

1) The procedures were complex and not understood by illiterate people
2.) The earlier panchayats had simple way of dispensing justice
3) People especially peasants were duped by the moneylenders using legal loopholes which common man did not understand
4) Cost of justice increased
5.) There was no equality between Indians and Europeans (Thus idea of equality was a farce)

The cornwallis code was a way of increasing British hold over India while it excluded Indians from justice

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3) The withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement in 1922 (February) due to chauri-chaura incident created disorganization and disillusionment. The militant strand of national movement which had emerged during Swadeshi years now re-emerged

Course of Revolutionary Movements

1) They consisted of the young nationalists who had taken part in NCM but now lost faith in non-violent struggle.

2.) Formation of Hindustan Republican Association served the revolutionary movement. (1924). HRA which further transformed into HSRA ~~was~~ included Bhagat Singh, C. Shekhar Azad, Rajguru, Ramprasad Bismil and such revolutionaries

3.) They were inspired by Russian Revolution and had socialist aims. They wanted to overthrow the British

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4.) The organised robberies of British government resources (Kakori train robbery), assassination of officers

5) Bhagat Singh as part of HSRA contributed ideologically. He argued for a people's revolution against the British and against all forms of exploitation

6.) Bhagat Singh and other revolutionaries were against communalism and wanted modern, democratic, socialist India.

Revolutionaries not only filled political vacuums when needed but they also inspired nationalist fervour among many Indians.

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4) The post WWII situation of Europe was of economic chaos and social crisis. The USA emerged as undisputed leader of the Allied factions and west in general.

Marshall plan – Impact

- This was plan for economic recovery of Europe through investment, loans, increasing industrial activity
- Marshall plan served the economy of west Europe by giving much needed capital support

But, it was also responsible for divisions into East and west Europe:→

① It was used as tool by capitalist world to increase influence in newly formed European nations

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(2) It became weapon of cold war against USSR. USSR launched its own Moldov plan

(3) USSR ~~com~~ prevented east Europe states from accessing Marshall plan. Thus sigid divisions come up.

(4) Most evidently, it created stark divisions between East and West Germany and furthered the crisis. The west Germany was ~~pro~~ developing better standard of life thus triggering migrations from East Germany (embarrassment for USSR)

Marshall plan thus was part of cold war

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(5) According to the Global slavery Index India has 8 million people living in modern slavery. This high number is majorly because of bonded labour.

Causes for Bondage

1.) Caste and family loyalties in rural areas used to keep lower caste in bondage

2.) High poverty and illiteracy makes people take loans at usurious rates. This leads to bondage for repaying loans

3.) Dowry and other expenditures also lead to indebtedness and bonded labour

4.) Human trafficking of poor people especially in drought prone, poverty stricken areas. They are lured by prospect of good jobs.

5.) Children pledged for repaying family loans.

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There have been incidents of bonded labourers being rescued from brick kilns, quarries (Recently in Tamil Nadu).

Steps that should be taken

1. The Article 23 prohibits this practise
2. Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act should be implemented better. Currently the compensation is paid only after conviction. This is flawed mechanism.
3. MGNREGA awareness
4. Crackdown on the syndicates that run such rackets.

Bonded Labour prevalence needs holistic solution by targetting extreme poverty, welfare measures and social security

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(6) The issue of drug abuse is serious in India especially in certain regions like Punjab, North East.

Risk of Initiation & continuation – factors

Demand side factors

1.) Unemployment and disillusionment because of lack of education, social support

2.) Peer groups in colleges are factor behind initiation

3.) Broken homes and Isolation in families

4.) Pop culture glorifies drug use

Supply side factors

1.) Borders are porous and the proximity to golden triangle and golden crescent

2.) Lucrative drug trade creates high profit and often influential players

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3.) collusion of politicians, police officials ~~pre~~ hinders crackdown on drug trade

4) Drug addicts become drug peddlers thus leading to deepening of problems

Measures

1) Strict implementation of Narcotics Act.

2.) Demand Reduction programme recently started by Ministry of social Justice

3.) Involve families especially mothers

4.) community based redressal - (Punjab's DAPO programme, Buddy Initiative)

Drug abuse must be tackled to protect our youth and ~~pre~~ demographic dividend

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7) Globalisation is the process of increased connectedness of society, economy, culture of countries around the global

Impact on Indian culture

1.) Clothing and Attire has become western especially in Urban India

2.) Food items from around the world. e.g Japanese, Chinese, American restaurants

3.) Festivals of West - eg Valentine's Day, Mother's Day

4.) Family culture of going to vacations, overt expressions of love on social media

5.) Social Media has changed attitudes towards more openness, liberalism

6.) Gender equality is more accepted today as a norm in all spheres be it family,

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work, politics etc.

Reinforcement of Indian culture?

1.) Increasing popularity of Yoga - in India as well as abroad

2.) Diaspora celebrating Diwali, holi. Today the white house too celebrates Diwali

3.) More consciousness of culture and pride in one's own culture. e.g Now ethnic wear being sold on Amazon, in Malls.

4.) Indianised food served by McD, KFC and other food chains

Globalisation is a two way process of exchange between cultures

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8) The cotton textile Industry is one of the oldest in India since 1850s. It is one of largest employers after agriculture and generates much needed export revenue

Distribution of Cotton Industry

1) Factors that affect the location include the raw material availability, nature (non-weight losing), climate, entrepreneurship etc

2.) In India it has localised in western states - Maharashtra - Gujarat i.e Mumbai Ahmedabad - Pune Region because of following factors →

a) The black soil region of Gujarat and Maharashtra is ideal for cotton production

b) The moist climate good for processing into yarn, fabric.

c) This region has a rich history of

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entrepreneurs ready to invest

c) The location near important ports like Nava Sheva port, Kandla port makes it ideal ~~to~~ for export purpose

d) Availability of labour including the migrant labour from ~~agricult~~ rural areas, from other states like Bihar

e) Favourable policy of government

Cotton Industry has been globally competitive because of cheap production and good quality. We need to invest more in thus for labour intensive growth

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(9) GHG emissions have increased incessantly ~~since~~ since start of Industrial revolution today reaching 415 ppm of CO_2. Their effect on coastal and marine systems is disastrous

Impact - Ocean

1.) Increasing global warming - 90% of warming is absorbed by ocean. This disturbs ocean temperatures causing death of sensitive creatures

2) Coral Bleaching because of increased ~~as~~ temperature.

3) Ocean acidification due to CO_2 absorption affects coral formation. Ocean absorbs 30% of GHG emissions

4.) Marine organisms experience inhospitable conditions because of change in pH and temperature. e.g Kelp forests are declining

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Coastal systems

Rise in sea level due to global warming affects these systems :→

1) Mangroves decline
2) Salinity ingress and infertility of coastal areas
3.) Salinity in ground water

Measures for such ecosystems

1) Overall decrease of GHG emission by following Pari's Agreement pledges
2.) Preserving Mangroves and maintaining river flows to prevent salinity imbalance
3.) Creation of coastal shelter belts,
4) Embankments to prevent salinity ingress

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(10) Polar Vortex is the system of low pressure polar winds rotating anti-clockwise rising upto the stratosphere

Role of Polar Vortex

- Keeping the cold polar winds in the region above arctic/antarctic circle
- They help in climate balance along with polar jet streams

Polar Vortex Event

1) The increasing warming of the Arctic is creating less temperature difference with sub-tropical regions

2) The decrease in the temperature difference leads to weakening of the jet stream

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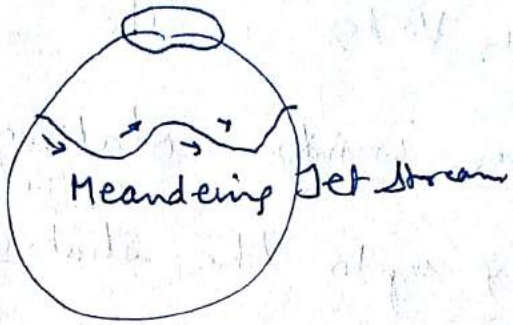
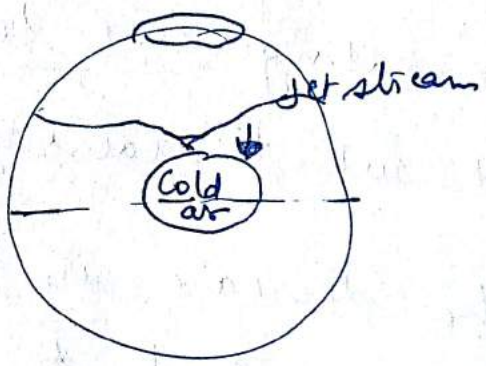


3) The weak jet stream meanders →
the cold polar wind comes southward causing polar Vortex Event in northern USA

Florida

→ Although it is very south, Florida also gets affected because the part of polar winds detaches and the air mass comes southward

→ This happens due to extreme meandering



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(17) The devotional poetry of medieval Indian literature owes its origin to the Bhakti and sufi movements of the time. These movements had a common message of attaining god through love. But they used local languages of people to propagate the message

Devotional Poetry and Indian Languages

1.) The South Indian Bhakti movement of Alvars and Nayanars was the first to start devotional poetry. The wrote texts such as Divyaprabhandham, Teravarams which are gems in Tamil literature

2.) The Kannada language was enriched by the ~~to~~ poetry of Basavanna (12th century) in form of Vocchanas

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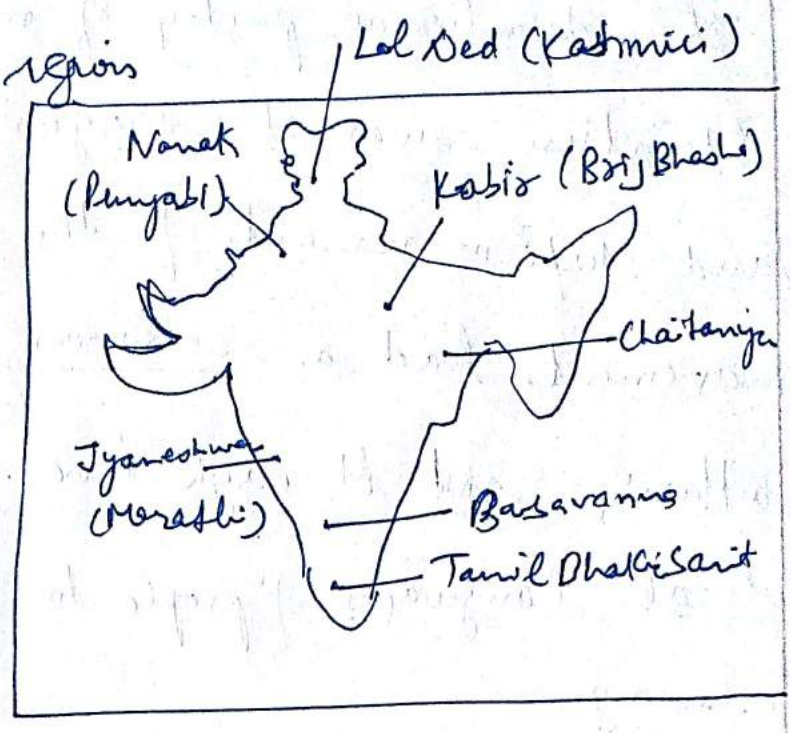
3.) The Maharatha region was home to saints like Gyaneshwar, Eknath Tukarams who wrote in Marathi and also formed a link between South and North Indian Bhakti



4.) The poetry of Kabir, Surdas, Ramnand in Brij Bhasha, Awadhi led to early steps in emergence of hindi

5). In North, Farid, Nanak wrote in Punjabi and new script Gurmukhi

6.) In Kashmir – Lal Ded popularized Vakh poetry and enriched Kashmiri.

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7) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu in Bengal region brough renaissance in Bhakti through his Kirtan

⇒ These different saints create unity in Diversity because:⇒

1) Same message different languages

2.) They used people's language to clearly deliver the message and popularise it.

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(12) The GoI Act 1919 was introduced as the Montagu Chelmsford reforms and is backdrop of the home rule movement, demand made by INC at Lucknow Session along with Muslim League.

Changes

1) They gave new system of dyarchy in provinces. Some subjects (reserved) to be under governor and others under the elected government

2) Majority of elected officials at the provincial assembly level

3) Separate electorates extended to other classes apart from Muslims

4) Expansion of central Legislative council -

5) 3 out of 8 members in executive council to be Indians.

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Significance of GoI 1919

1.) It was step forward in the provincial autonomy, although governor controlled major subjects

2.) Representation of Indians in central Assembly increased.

Its place in Indian freedom struggle :->

1.) It was passed as part of carrot and stick policy as the ~~Act~~ Rowlatt Act was passed alongside

2.) This Act did not give any real power to Indians, so it was opposed by the INC

3.) The elections of 1923 fought under this Act by INC gave a new platform to them. for instance they raised issues and showed the impotence of these reforms

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4) The expansion of electorates to Anglo-Indians, Sikhs was a furtherance of divide and rule.

5.) These reforms became plank for next phase of struggle because they only exposed the British intention to keep India subjugated.

This Act was followed by major events like Rowlatt Satyagraha, Jallianwalla Bagh massacre and eventually culminating into Non-cooperation movement.

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(13) British came as a benign trading corporation but gradually became political masters of India. The political conquest of India started from the victory in Battle of Plassey (1757) which laid ground for control of Bengal

Factors that helped British

1) The Mughal empire had disintegrated by 1750 and no central authority remained
2.) Marathas though strong could not put up resistance against British because of internal weaknesses
3.) British had advanced navy, high investments from home.
4.) The wrangling among Indian states was used by British to put one against other and gaining for themselves in the process

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5) No feeling of National Unity was there

Main Developments 1757 - 1856

- Battle of Plassey 1757 - They installed puppet on the throne of Bengal, obtained trade concessions, duty free trade.

- Battle of Buxar 1765 - They gained complete control over Bengal. They obtained DIWANI of Bengal from Shah Alam, right to appoint Nizamat thus became POLITICAL MASTER of Bengal

- Anglo-Mysore Wars - The Mysore and Nizam in Hyderabad were used by British to establish control. They defeated French competition by use of revenues gained in Bengal (1757) and established dominance over other Europeans by 1763 (Wandiwash)

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- Anglo-Maratha Wars - They put Marathas under subsidiary Alliance by 1805
- By start of 19th century → They had expanded subsidiary alliance to Hyderabad, Mysore, ~~Bengal~~ Marathas.
- Doctrine of Lapse - used by Dalhousie to conquer many kingdoms including Awadh in 1756
- Punjab fell in 1845 after the death of Ranjit Singh and resulting political chaos.

Thus by 1856 they had established undisputed control over India.

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(14) The Sri Lankan civil war was a major event post Independence which had ramifications for India. The ~~Sri~~ Sri Lankan nation is made of Sinhala Buddhist majority and Tamil Minority who are culturally related to Indian Tamils

Constitutional discrimination against Tamils was reason for the discord between two communities. Tamil language was not given the recognition. Sinhala language was made dominant. This led to ethnic strife and eventual civil war

The Indian peace keeping force was sent by India to quell the Tamil LTTE militancy. This was also an expression of India ~~to~~ ~~ex~~ in favour of Sri Lanka's Unity and

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Integrity. The IPKF helped to quell the insurgency to an extent. But there was huge discontent among Indian Tamils because of IPKF actions.

Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord

① This was signed to negotiate Indian withdrawal from the Sri Lankan territory

② It was stated that rights of Tamils would be given - federal provisions, language status.

Assessment

① Better Indo-Sri Lanka relations

② Timely exit from Sri Lanka

③ But the accord has not been able to fulfill the rights of Tamils because 13th Amendment has not been implemented

④ The civil war raged on for 30 years until 2009

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(15) The urban population formed 34% of India in 2018 according to UN. They will increase to 55% by 2050. The urban population faces many challenges of huge magnitude. To enable successful economic transformation of India, urbanisation must be managed well.

Challenges that need Urgent Addressing

1) Structural Issues -

a) The public transport infrastructure is inadequate to deal with demand leading to increased private vehicles, congestion, pollution

b) The housing shortage of ~10 millions in urban areas leads to slums growth, overcrowding (65 millions people in slums)

c) High land prices - prevent ~~housing~~ access to housing

d) Urban water and sanitation infrastructure

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is inadequate leading to waste issues.

2). Environmental challenges

a) Encroachment of lakes, riverbeds leading to urban floods

b) Cities can't handle rainfall because of choking of storm drains, high concretisation

c) Water crisis because of low ground water recharge, polluted rivers, high water consumption (NITI said 21 cities would run out of water by 2021)

d) Pollution and health issues - Pollution decreases life expectancy by 2.6 years

e) Solid Waste crisis

3.) Institutional Issues

a) Lack of capacity of ULBs - No autonomy

b) Lack of funds - The ~~Municipalities~~ ULBs are not able to manage user charge fee. The depend on state devolution.

c) Overlap of responsibilities.

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Addressing challenges urgently is important to -

1) Sustain GDP growth as 70% of GDP comes from cities

2.) Urbanisation is need to address rural distress and to take people out of agriculture

3.) Demographic dividend window is small and issues of urbanisation can prevent development

Steps

1.) Public transport - Electric vehicles, Metro System

2.) Water Management - Re-use treated wastewater, ground water recharge.

3.) Slum-re-development to address poverty

4.) Basic infrastructure - water, electricity

5.) Environmental rejuvenation

Smart Cities Mission, AMRUT should focus on holistic addressing of these issues

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(16) Sexual and reproductive health means choice and freedom over one's sexual rights, right to voluntary and safe abortions, ante-natal care etc.

Violations of these rights – social traditions

(1) Menstrual Hygiene is not accessible to all adolescent girls leading to ~~loss~~ drop out from schools, infections, unhygenic management. This is rooted in ~~tab~~ social tradition that considers menstruation as 'Tabu' and impure.

(2) Abortion rights – The MTP Act even today is very restrictive. It is confined to married ~~fest~~ couples, danger to health of women, foetus etc. The sexual rights are violated if unmarried women wants to have abortion

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③ Early Marriage and repeated pregnancies -

The age at marriage if very low can make women vulnerable. They are subject to forced sexual intercourse, repeated pregnancies violating their rights. This is rooted in traditions like dowry (low for child brides), son-preference, low say of women.

④ Access to family planning methods - India has 12.9% unmet need of contradictions. Only 54% women use birth control and ~~27~~ Most of them use sterilisations. This burden of birth control mostly lies on women. These methods cause health issues. This is rooted in ~~bet~~ ignorance about Male Vasectomy reversible contraceptions.

⑤ Unplanned and Unwanted pregnancies.

This happens because of lack of agency of

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women

(6) Ante-Natal Care - Ignorance of health needs of pregnancy (like Iron supplements) leads to lack of care and complications during pregnancy including Maternal mortality

The schemes of government like Mission Poshan Vikas, MAA, RMNCH+A, Kishor Shakti Yojana are good steps. Need is to bring change in attitude and behaviour ~~to~~ which are shaped by regressive traditions

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(17) Land degradation Neutrality means the state where the use of land for human activities is done in manner that the overall productivity of land is maintained at sustainable level. This can be done by adopting better practices.

Significance

(1) The industrial activities have led to high land degradation via deforestation, loss of wetlands, chemical pollution

(2) Unsustainable agriculture causes loss of fertility of land

(3) India has 30% of land undergoing degradation This is an alarming situation because:→

a) Food security depends on land productivity

b) our food demands would increase by 50% by 2050

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c) The terrestrial food chains depend on productivity of land. degradation will disturb them

d) loss of biodiversity

Land degradation

It takes many forms :→

(1) desertification

(2) salinity increase (improper irrigation)

(3) Loss of moisture and organic matter

(4) Soil pollution

Steps to Achieve Neutrality

(1) UNCCD has launched target to achieve neutrality by steps like Afforestation, conservative agriculture, wasteland restoration

(2) Bonn Challenge of 150 million hectares of afforestation

(3) Tree/forest belts to prevent desertification

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like Green wall in Sahara desert

(4) Restoration of wasteland by growing plants like palm trees

(5) In India laws like CAMPA can help balance the deforestation losses

(6) Technical solutions of infertility like gypsum for saline soils

(7) Zero Budget Natural Farming expansion as planned by Andhra Pradesh

Land degradation is a creeping emergency because it can destroy basis of our food production. It should be essential part of climate change fight.

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(18) The Hindu-Kush Himalayan region is the mighty range of himalayas having unique ecosystem. ~~They~~

Geographical Importance

1.) The himalayas are store of ice, glaciers and are called 'third-pole' of earth. This has crucial importance in global climate

2.) The monsoon of Indian depends on heating of Tibet plateau, orographic rainfall that happens due to striking of Monsoon winds with himalayas

3.) They ~~climate~~ form barrier to the cold Eurasian winds

4.) Store of freshwater, rivers.

Economic Importance -

1) The rivers are source of water for the entire Indo Gangetic region supporting

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densely populated region

2.) The beautiful Himalayas are hub of tourist spots and hill stations

3.) Himalayan ecosystem support many communities economically giving livelihoods

4.) Herbal treasure, Biopharma potential

Changes in geographical features & Consequence

① Glacier retreat - The recent Hindu Kush Himalaya report said that 1.5°C rise in global temperature leads to 2.1°C rise in Himalayas melting 30% of glaciers.

② GLOFs - Glacier retreat from the barrier moraines leads to accumulation of melt water to form lakes. These glacial lakes can break the barrier and flood the downstream regions causing huge damage

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③ River flow :→ The glacier retreat would initially lead to increased flow but in long run the flow would decrease because of loss of Ice overall

④ Drying of springs - According to a NITI report 30% of himalayas springs have dried up due to global warming

⑤ Black carbon - deposition on himalayas leads to lower albedo and excessive melting thus creating vicious cycle.

⑥ Deforestation - on himalayas leads to more landslides, avalanches and floods in the downstream.

The himalayas should be protected under 'Secure Himalaya' programme

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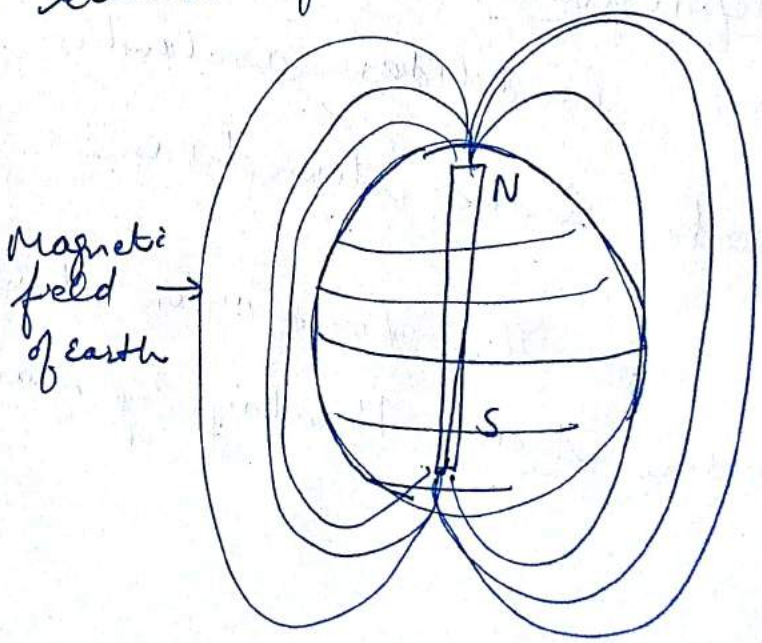
(19) Earth Magnetism means that the earth behaves as if a giant two pole magnet is located inside it with North pole slightly tilted from geographical North pole (& similarly South pole)

Reason for Magnetism

1) The Iron and Nickel abundance in the Earth core (Inner core)
2) Convection currents in liquid core of the Earth
3) Radioactive elements found in the Earth's interior



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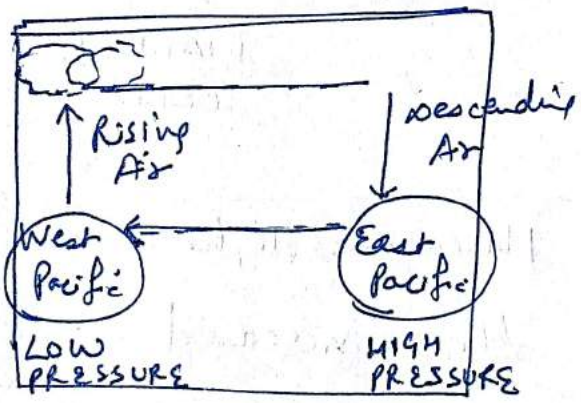
(20) Walker circulation refers to the ~~Eco~~ East-West circulations happening ~~on~~ in the Earth's wind systems. This is contrary to the North-South circulation happening in the planetary wind systems

Walker Circulation



Walker Cell

- The East Pacific experiences descending air currents and cold ocean currents
- These move towards the low pressure area created over West Pacific over Indonesia

• This is the NORMAL WALKER CELL.

→ El-Nino and La-Nina Events lead to abnormality in the Walker cell.

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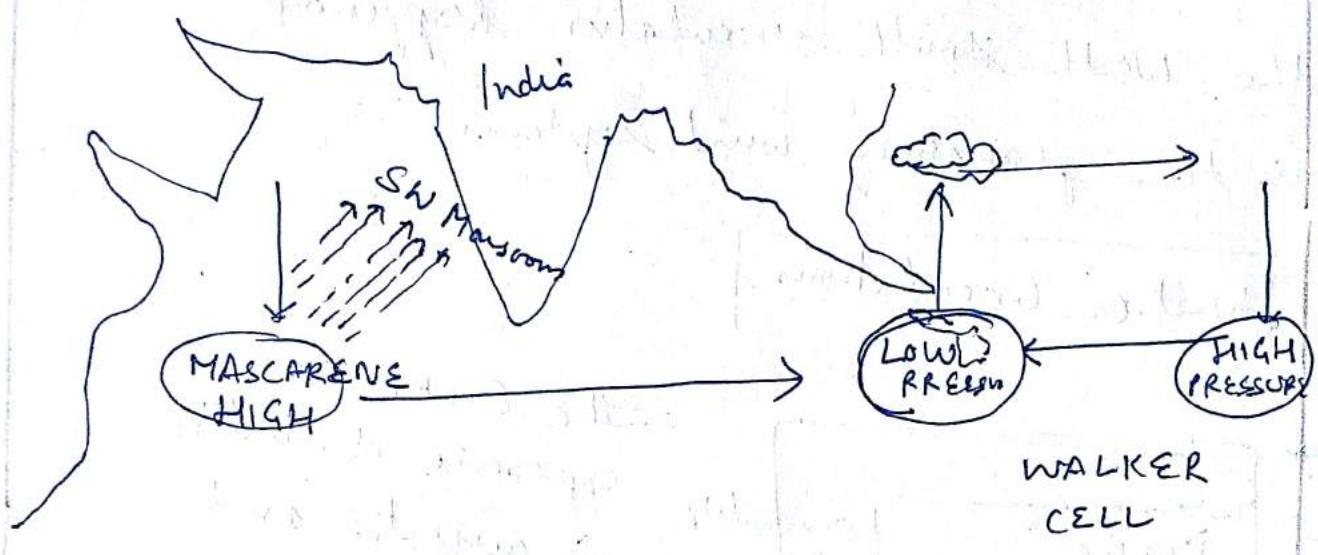
Influences of walker cell on Indian Monsoon



⇒ Walker cell intensifies the Mascarene High.

⇒ Mascarene high helps in the increased intensity of SW Monsoon

EL-NINO EFFECT

→ Here the circulation gets reversed because of high pressure in West pacific and low pressure (warmer water current) on East Pacific

→ It weakens Mascarene high and generally

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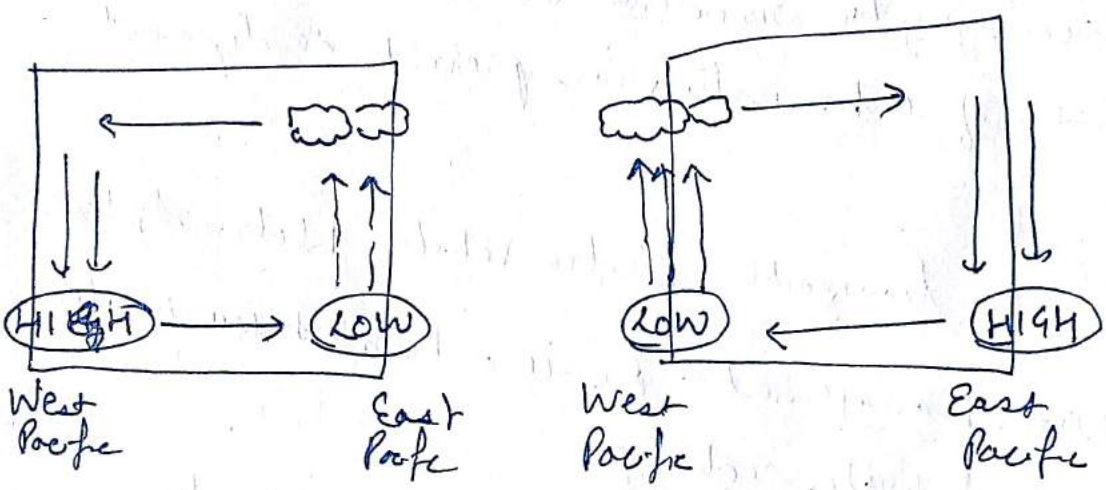
cause lower Monsoon rainfall.

LA - NINA

→ It intensifies normal walker cell by increased pressure in East pacific and thus helps increasing Monsoon rainfall



El-Nino

(Rain on Peruvian Coast)
(Fires in Indonesian forests)

LA-Nina

The direct impact of El-Nino, La-Nina walker cell is not very clearly established but in general La-Nina increases rainfall and El-nino decreases rainfall in monsoon month

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(1) The fiscal management currently is in hands of government under the obligations of FRBM Act. This is inadequate because of lack of ~~ab~~ accountibility and lack of adherence to goals.

Current fiscal process - issues

1) The fiscal deficit targets are routinely breached (in 2018-19 F.D = 3.5, greater than target of 3.3%) and government is not held accountable

2.) Creative accounting done to meet targets like rolling over subsidy expenses to next year

3.) Extra Budgetary sources used to meet expenses are not accounted for

4.) The centre and state fiscal process is not coherent - for eg states do not get 'cess or surcharge collections', cannot borrow without centre's approval.

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Fiscal Council

1.) It was recommended by N.K. Singh panel as part of Fiscal & Debt Responsibility Act proposal

2.) Fiscal council would give targets, monitor performance of the government and submit assessment

3.) Approval needed before breaching the fiscal targets (glide path and flexibility)

4.) It will specify the accounting standards

Benefits

1) Comply or Explain Model will bring accountability

2) More transparency in government accounting

3) Attract investors as credibility increases

4.) Better debt ~~st~~ situation of government

After creation of ~~a~~ separate PDMA, Fiscal Council is natural next step.

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2) Exports are crucial for successful economic transformation of India. The economic survey says exports, investment can create a virtuous cycle (Blue Sky approach)

Potential in job creation

1) Domestic Demand is not enough
2.) Manufacturing sector can create jobs if it accesses export market
3.) Logistic sector is great job creator

Steps to increase export competitiveness

Government has taken steps like –

1.) MEIS and SEIS to support exporters by duty drawbacks
2.) GST has zero rated exports
3.) TIES scheme for export infrastructure
4) SEZs, NIMZs and planned CEZs focus on export growth

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5.) Foreign Trade policy 2015-2020

More steps are needed because the weak global growth, de-globalisation, protectionism is leading to weakening of export competitiveness :->

1.) Push to labour intensive sectors like Textiles, Electronics is needed.

2.) Ease of doing Business for exporters

3.) Need to compete better with ~~emg~~ emerging players like Bangladesh, Vietnam.

4.) Better trade deals to protect the domestic players (The ASEAN FTA led to more inflow of imports than exports)

5.) Sanitary and phytosanitary standards should be worked on

6.) Implementation of the Agro-export policy 2018

Export led growth is must to take people out of agriculture

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(3) The mining and mineral sector is dealing with inefficiency and inadequacies leading to HIGH IMPORT despite existence of domestic resources.

National Mineral Policy 2019

1.) More active role for private player and ease of operating
2.) Mineral corridors to be created for efficient mining and logistics
3.) Status of Industry given to Mining sector
4.) Better tendering process and reduction of red-tape
5.) The implementation of District Mineral foundation (DMF) obligations

Benefits

1.) This policy will help overcome the demand-supply mismatch.

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2.) It will provide synergy with other policies like steel policy, HELP in Hydrocarbon

3.) It will aid the infrastructure growth by enabling timely provisions of the inputs

4.) The focus on DMF will ensure that the common people in regions will benefit from the growth in the sector. They would be given health, education benefits.

The policy needs to be implemented in spirit to maintain ecological health of the regions. The EIA should be done properly and mining should be sustainable

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4) The new sunrise sector of bio-fuel energy can be catalyst for livelihood generation, Renewable energy expansion and prevention of air pollution

JI-VAN Yojana

1.) Establishment of Bio-ethanol plants of 2G type running on crop stubble (15mn tonnes/year) goal

2.) The private players would be incentivised and assured of the raw material, market

3.) OMCs will buy the bio-ethanol as part of blending target

4.) It will help resolution of problem of crop stubble burning by farmers which causes ~~also~~ pollution in NCR region. It will also add to farm incomes.

National Biofuels Policy

This policy was aimed at increasing the

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bio-fuel production by-

- ✓ Allow more options of feedstock like food waste / excess food production
- ✓ More focus on 2G and 3G biofuels
- ✓ Biomass to energy

The JI-VAN scheme is in line with these goals as:→

1) The Bio-ethanol plants will catalyse the bio-fuel production & investment in sector
2.) The policy allows for more raw material availability
3.) JI-VAN scheme aims at 1.5 mn tonne per year production

The JI-VAN scheme aims at materialising goals of policy

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5). The ZBNF is a practise started by a farmer Subhas Palekar to decrease the input-cost by practising more nature based solutions

ZBNF - features

1) It does not take any chemical/costly inputs like fertilizer/pesticide

2.) Bija Sanskar - Seeds are saved from farm. They are treated with mixture of cow urine, dung, jaggery before sowing

3.) Jiva Sanskar - Compost/ Manure

4.) Wapsa - Soil moisture maintenance

5.) Biological pest control

It reduces the input cost to zero thereby aiming at increasing the net income of farmers.

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Relevance

1.) The indebtedness has increased (26% in 1990 to 35% in 2015 according to ES 2017) because of the capital intensive nature

2.) Small farmer are finding the agriculture unsustainable

3.) The ZBNF is eco-friendly

4.) Increased yield is reported from those farms by farmers practising it in Karnataka

⇒ AP has announced 100% ZBNF policy and Union Budget 2019 also mentioned it

Concerns

1) Study on yield should be done

2.) Training should be given properly through KVKs

The PM-KISAN and ZBNF can together help solve farmer distress

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(6) The global plastic production is ~ 8 billion tonnes and 13 million tonnes end up in oceans as waste every year. These ~~dis~~ cause damage to marine ecosystem and disrupt food chains

Damage to ecosystem

1) Micro plastic beads are ingested by fish and enter food chain

2.) Plastic nets from ~~st~~ fishing equipments lead to trapping of marine animals

3.) They hinder sunlight from reaching the marine plants (Pacific garbage patch)

4.) Death of fish / whales from ingestion of plastic

~~5) The~~

Measures to Address

1.) Recycling and re-use of plastic to form a circular economy. The firms should follow

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Plastic Management rules, Extended Producer responsibility (EPR)

2.) Reducing use of plastic and increasing alternate materials (Jute etc)

3.) Civic responsibility - separation at source to facilitate recycling

4.) Campaigns like UN's clean seas, for Pacific garbage - ocean clean up

5.) Blue flag certification to encourage clean beaches, clean ocean

6.) Use of technology to remove the waste from ocean

The recycle and reuse is the way

Recently Adidas India decided to phase out virgin plastic and use recycled one for its sportswear, purchasing plastic from a recycling firm in India

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(7) The BS norms aim at reducing the polluting nature of the fuel consumption in transport sector by better fuels.

Evolution of Norms

1) Adoption of Euro based norms in 1990s re-christened as Bharat stage

2.) BS-III has been phased out and BS-IV since April 2017

3.) BS-VI from 2020 skipping BS-V norms

4.) ~~BS-IV~~ Metro cities adopt the norms earlier ~~faster~~ than other areas.

Significance of BS-VI

1) Sulphur ppm reduction from 50 to 10 i.e by 80% (Diesel)

2.) NOx reduction by 50%

3) P.M.2.5 pollution load would be less

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Challenges

1.) The engine needs to be upgraded. Thus there is need of capital investment ⇒ cost increase

2.) The older stock → inventory hard to sell leading to losses to business

3.) Slow down in the sector (~27% drop in car sales in 1 year) is making it hard

4.) The consumers postponing ~~sales~~ purchase for the BS-VI norms

The BS-VI norms entail high cost by the firms. The government has recently announced some relaxations on sales of older BS-IV vehicles. This will help in easing the transition

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(8) Black holes are the regions in space of high gravitational force and very high mass. They do not allow even light to escape them.

Black holes are formed by collisions / merger of big neutron stars.

Imaging a Black hole - challenges

1.) There is a lot of obstruction to the EM waves coming from the Black hole

2.) The Black hole itself is dark (no light escapes). So the 'image' is of the radiation and light that escapes at the margins forming a RING SHAPE

3.) To image a black hole we need telescope of LARGE DIAMSTER because of the sheer size of Black hole which seems

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15 light years.

4.) Earth sized telescope is needed

Event Horizon

1.) It overcame the challenge by having 8 different telescopes around the earth

2.) The data from these was aggregated to create the ~~p~~ simulation of a big single telescope

3.) Huge data had to be physically transported

The Event Horizon project confirms the Einstein's theoretical predictions about shape of black hole. and advances human science

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(9) The Arms Trade Treaty aims to control the arms race by putting restrictions on trade between the member nation or by member to non-member.

This treaty aims to establish verifiable protocols of controlling the trade in arms

Challenges

1) Arms trade is a huge business and countries like USA, Israel have huge interest in this trade

2) The treaty is seen as intrusion into sovereignty and right to uphold national security of one's country.

3) The treaty is not capable to dealing

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with new medium of trade, advanced technology (darknet etc)

The self interest of the arm-exporter nations is preventing the ATT from being effective. Need is to bring them to table for realising the potential

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(10) The cyber space and communication in general is a new theatre where the adverse actors try to harm internal security

Threat through network

1.) Use by terrorists to spread propaganda (eg Shami witness account linked to ISIS spreading propaganda in India)

2.) Recruit the terrorist, enable lone wolf attacks etc for eg Sri Lankan terrorist used internet to form the group, train, recruit

3.) Execute operations, financial transaction facilitated by anonymity. eg Blockchain/ Bitcoin, Dark net.

Threat to Network

1.) The critical infrastructure like Aadhar data, Ayushman Bharat data is vulnerable to attack.

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2.) Cyber attacks like ransomware (WannaCry), DDoS to disrupt essential services

3.) Disruption of power supply, Aviation sector

4.) Hacking of government website, espionage

5.) Threat to individual computers

Steps Taken

1.) CERT and NCCC to be aware of the threats on the cyber space by tracking the network

2.) NATGRID, CCTNS for coordination between enforcement agencies

3.) Proposed Data privacy law, incorporation of Data privacy provision in PMJAY infrastructure

4.) Tokenisation & virtual ID for Aadhar

Need to develop a competitive cyber security sector

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(11) The Variable Renewable Energy means the part of the RE which is intermittant due to natural process e.g ~~sun~~ solar energy wind energy. The full utilisation of RE needs that the VRE be integrated into the grid

Importance

1.) Integration would ensure sustainability of RE plants which otherwise face lack of continuous market

2.) Integration allows scaling up

3.) Competition in the market

4.) Fragmented market harm optimum utilisation and harm both producer and consumers

Challenges

1.) The solar and wind are localised in

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certain regions and there is lack of connectivity to these regions

2) The intermittent nature discourages the buyer of the RE (like DISCOMS)

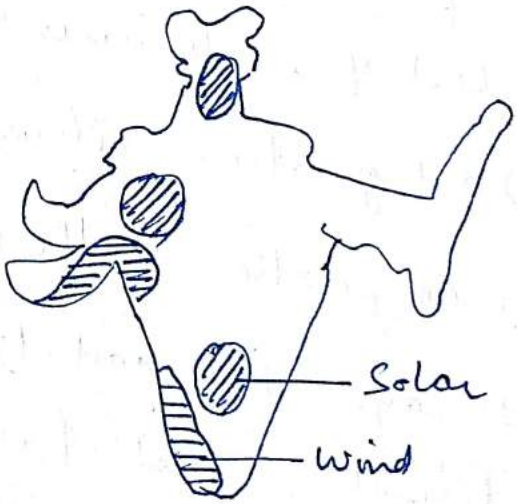
3.) DISCOMS need to know the supply beforehand for proper management

4.) Lack of infrastructure poses difficulty of evacuation of VRE

Steps to Integrate

1.) Green energy corridor being built for evacuation of solar and wind energy

2.) Solar-Wind HYBRID policy can be implemented to tackle intermittent nature of the VRE



LOCALISED NATURE of VRE

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3.) Storage technology should be focussed upon to better make use of VRE

4) Use of AI to forecast the output of solar power plant and accordingly adjust the downstream sector (a start-up in Delhi is working on this)

5.) Integration of power market using initiatives like Renewable Energy certificates (RECs)

6.) Separation of distribution & ~~supply~~ supply to encourage more players

The integrated grid will help achieve goal of 175GW of RE as it will incentivise investment in RE generation

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(12) 'Middle Income Trap' (MIT) is a phenomena where a developing country having come out of low income group, but unable to structurally transform faces ~~the~~ trap in the middle income. ~~It~~ It can't compete with the lower cost of production in lower income, nor climb the ladder to become higher income because of low productivity

Reasons for MIT

1) Unable to change the drivers of growth from the low productivity sectors (Agriculture) to higher productivity sectors (Manufacturing)

2.) Inability to take advantage of global export market → dependendence on domestic demand

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3) Lack of human capital investment needed to attain higher productivity

4) Lack of technology transfer from developed nations, thus they are unable to transform to higher productivity

India - threats of MIT

1) Backlash against globalsation would hinder the export growth. The US-China trade war, protectionism prevents us from fully reaping export potential. This while, Bangladesh and other countries have greater competitiveness in exports like textile due to preferential treatment

2) Human capital regression - While our skill levels are very low (4%), we face uphill task of re-skilling workforce for IR 4.0

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3) Structural Transformation from agriculture to manufacturing is thwarted by roadblocks like investment slowdown, infrastructure bottlenecks, skill gap etc

4.) Climate change threatens agricultural incomes (.15-18% loss)

5.) Private Investment slowdown

Steps to take

1.) Revival of private investment by solving the twin balance sheet issue

2.) Skilling gap be bridged at mission mode as per industry needs.

3.) Investment in labour intensive sector

4.) Trade deals to capitalise on global demand in sectors like electronics

5.) Infrastructure improvement through logistics improvement, Sagarmala, Bharatmala etc

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(13) Monetary policy transmission means that the RBI's decision on policy rates should lead to corresponding change in interest rates by banks.

Importance

1) RBI's ability to control liquidity and manage money supply depends on MPT.

2) In absence of transmission, RBI's control weakens. This affects the stability and growth

3.) To incentivize investment, serving growth it is essential that repo rate cut should lead to rise in bank credit

4.) Ineffective transmission of monetary policy affects government's fiscal process too.

5.) Inflation control depends on effective transmission

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Issues in India

1.) The banks are slow to pass on rate cut although they readily pass rate hike to consumers

2.) Overdependence on banks makes them less subject to repo rate changes

3) MCLR has not been implemented effectively some loans still working with previous system.

4.) Lack of external benchmark

Steps taken by RBI

1) RBI had made changes in Base rate system from time to time. The new MCLR was aimed at effective transmission

2.) Monetary Policy Committee and new monetary policy framework to have greater focus on inflation control using the

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monetary policy

3.) Measures like sterilisation, Market Stabilisation scheme

4.) During demonetisation incremental CRR was implemented

5.) RBI suggested banks to move to EXTERNAL BENCHMARK. Taking cue, SBI has shifted to external benchmark for retail loans

6) Monetary Policy transmission is the basis of RBI's influence on markets. It should be effective for stability and growth

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(14) India has ~55% of the area under rainfed agriculture which is dependent on vagaries of nature. This is very crucial sector producing 80% of pulses, millets and 40% of other food grains cereals.

Constraints

1) These areas are generally populated by poor, small farmer.

2.) Lack of mechanisation, irrigation facilities constrains them to fewer crop choices i.e Millets in dry regions, paddy in wet areas

3.) The public investment in agriculture is low in these areas

4.) The crops grows are not MSP assured and they face lack of marketisation

5.) Agricultural policies are BIASED towards

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irrigated regions and do not help Rainfed areas.

6.) The HYV seeds etc are made for water intensive agriculture which does not suit these dryland areas.

7.) Violent movement in PRICES of these crops like pulses ⇒ unstable income.

Agronomic practices

1.) Seeds and other inputs suited to rainfed areas should be specifically developed

2.) More public investment needed in these areas especially micro-irrigation in the dryland areas should be expanded

3.) Extension Services to train farmers in new techniques like ZBNF

4.) Mulching in dry areas to maintain soil moisture.

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5.) ~~Plogging~~ Ploughing perpendicular to slope to prevent erosion in water-abundant regions.

6.) Agroforestry, plants like Jatropa, oil Palm to increase income

7.) Income Support

Rainfed agriculture needs specific, custom-made solutions instead of 'one-size fit all' approach.

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(15) The Urea is one of the fertilizer components which is most demanded. It is source of Nitrogen for the soil and largest consumption of all the fertilizer is of Urea.

Steps taken in Urea sector

1.) Facilitation of raw material supply for Urea plants

2.) Market control - subsidised urea prices for farmer

3.) Canalisation of import to maintain supply and prevent black marketing

4.) Revival of PSUs in Urea sector

5.) DBT in the fertiliser to target subsidy better (directly to farmer)

6) Neem coating to prevent diversion

Problems that persist

1.) The PSUs operating in this sector are very ~~in~~ inefficient. They should be

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rationalised and wound up as required.

2.) Canalisation of Urea still ~~no~~ leads to supply bottlenecks. Thus need is to de-regulate this

3.) Over-use / improper use of Urea by the farmers. Need to increase awareness and coverage of Soil Health Cards (4:2:1)

~~4) Allow private sector ~~in the~~ to have greater role to create competitiveness and reduce subsidy burden~~

Reforms

1.) The canalisation of Urea import should be done away with.

2.) Crackdown on blackmarket

3.) Private sector should have greater role

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This would increase competitiveness of the sector

4.) Increasing efficiency of the Urea plants can lead to reduced subsidy burden.

5.) The large farmer should not be given subsidy and small farmer should be better targeted

Urea sector ~~can~~ if reformed would bring greater efficiency in the agriculture sector overall

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(6) Access and Benefit sharing is a concept developed as part of Biodiversity management which means that benefits derived from commercialsation of bio-resources should be shared with all stakeholders ~~as~~ including indigenous people.

A & BS mechanism recognises the role played by the ~~ind~~ indigenous people in preserving the resources

Sustainable use of Biodiversity

1). The ABS mechanism incentivises the locals to ~~,~~ conserve and manage useful resources

2.) Livelihoods of locals are enhanced instead of unequal sharing and exploitation by the big corporates

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3.) ABS also guards against the seckless and predatory depletion of the biodiversity by incorporating the relevant ~~costs~~ costs

4.) It will allow the sectors like bio-pharma to benefit from biodiversity and enable greater growth in these sectors

Global Mechanism

- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) signed at Earth summit provides for ABS
- It empowers the local authorities to demand the sharing of benefit from the big MNCs
- Aichi Biodiversity Targets

National Mechanism

India incorporated the provisions of CBD

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into our laws.

- National Biodiversity Act mandates the companies to share benefit with locals
- National Biodiversity Authority to implement the rules
- Local Biodiversity Management Committee and Biodiversity Registers to give control to the indigenous people
- SC ruling in a recent case where it ordered an Indian company (Patanjali Ltd) to give appropriate benefit to the local people for using the bio-resources

ABS can help India's tribes benefit from the rich biodiversity resources preserved by them and also traditional knowledge by enabling rights over knowledge

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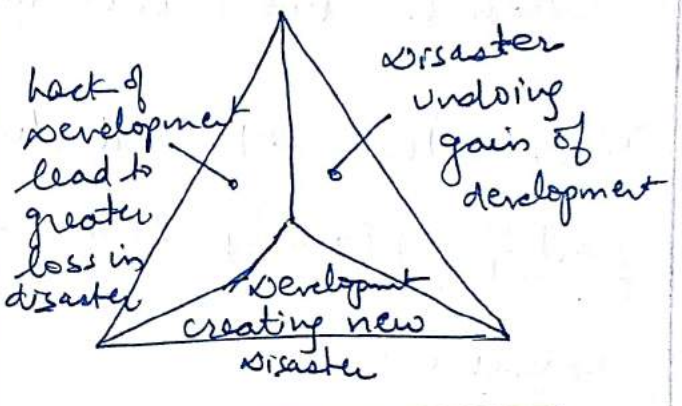
(17) Disaster Resilient Infrastructure is very significant part of the Sendai framework because it will increase Disaster Risk Resilience (one of 4 components). It will help in overall Disaster Risk reduction

Resilient Infrastructure helps in better preparedness against disaster. It also make the development MORE ROBUST AND SUSTAINABLE.



Development and disaster - NEXUS

Challenges

1) Difficulties in enforcing norms - (eg earthquake resistance buildings) - The stakeholders need to be persuaded to change

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practices and old methods

2.) Obsolete technologies and outdated designs being used still today

3.) Need to retrofit the old infrastructure which is not resilient to disaster.

4.) Disaster risk reduction has not become part of planning. It is still seen as separate exercise.

5.) Higher costs entailed in resilient infrastructure

6.) Commercial self-interest leads to low quality infrastructure. e.g. ~~so~~ frequent collapse of bridges, flyovers.

7.) Awareness among people is low

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Ways to Mainstream

1) The development planning itself should take disaster resilience into account (ARC recommendations)

2) ~~Ins~~ Better enforcement of norms (e.g to avoid tragedies like surat fire)

3.) National Disaster Management Plan 2016 talks of responsibilities of various stakeholders

4) Region specific solutions e.g in himalayas earthquake and landslide resistant structures

5.) Better business models and better PPP contracts to incorporate costs of disaster proofing

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(18) Data localisation means to mandate the companies to store data of the consumers of a country within the country.

Significance for India

Currently the data mined by giants like fb, google Amazon is stored in the data centres in USA. This leads to issues.

1.) Difficulty of accessing the data needed for law enforcement. The request has to be made to the country where it is stored

2.) 'Data ownership' question. The data being NEW OIL raises question of 'who commercialise the data'?

3.) There are national security concerns

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4.) India should have control over data to create base for future digital economy based on IoT, AI, Big data. (Economic gains)

5.) Financial data is sensitive, prone to fraud. Hence need to localise

Steps

- RBI mandated storage of payment data
- e-Commerce policy also talks of data storage locally
- Sri-Krishna committee draft bill → storage of copy of data locally

Challenges

1.) Hinders free flow and thus puts obstacle to digital economic growth

2.) Increased cost of storing in India would discourage investors

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3) Cost for our our start ups would increase

4.) It would lead to protectionism from other nations. This harms our our IT industry

5.) Localisation does not mean automatic security from fraud, data theft

6-) It can be challenged in WTO in future.

Like China, India should take steps to secure data sovereignty. But we should also balance it with the ease of doing business

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(19) Money Laundering means practise of disguising the source of the funds obtained from illegal /criminal activity to show it as having legal origin. It involves complex transactions and processes like placing, layering, integration

Menace for developing country

1.) ML aids the organised crime and terror funding thus security threat

2.) ML distorts the economy by introducing tainted money

3) It increases corruption by giving conduit to hide the proceeds

4) ML is the enabler of bad politics, criminalisation of politics

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Money Laundering is at base of crime disrupting development and peace

Measures taken

International Level -

- FATF is the organisation aiming at setting standards to implement regulatory and operational measures to combat terror funding
- Mechanisms of G20 like Legal Identifier (LEI) for every transaction
- Blacklisting by FATF of countries for failing to implement standards

Domestic Level

1) FIU-India collects and collates the information to nab these crimes
2) PMLA → Act for prosecuting the money laundering. This is implemented by agencies like ED, CBI. Special court have been set up

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3.) Recent Amendments in PMLA to widen the ambit of offences. Proceeds from any criminal activity are now liable for confiscation

4.) Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018

5.) KYC norms in Banks

6.) De-registering of shell companies

7.) FCRA norms for NGOs - Charities are sometimes used as front to ~~[illegible]~~ fund terror

We need to catch up with new technology and sophisticated tools that can be used for Money Laundering

Making Money laundering a separate offence as suggested by FATF can be a good step

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(20) Terrorism uses the violence as a means to achieve political aim. The organized crime is a structured process where group of people come together to committ crime and accumulate money

Thus primary motive of Terrorism is political while that of OC is economic.

Symbiotic Relationship

1) Terrorists need funds to aquire weapons, organise operations.

2.) OC needs clientele and couriers to enable the crime.

3.) ~~Terro~~ OC include drug trafficking, human trafficking, arms smuggling, gun running. These are readily adopted by terrorists to make money. e.g Taliban involved in

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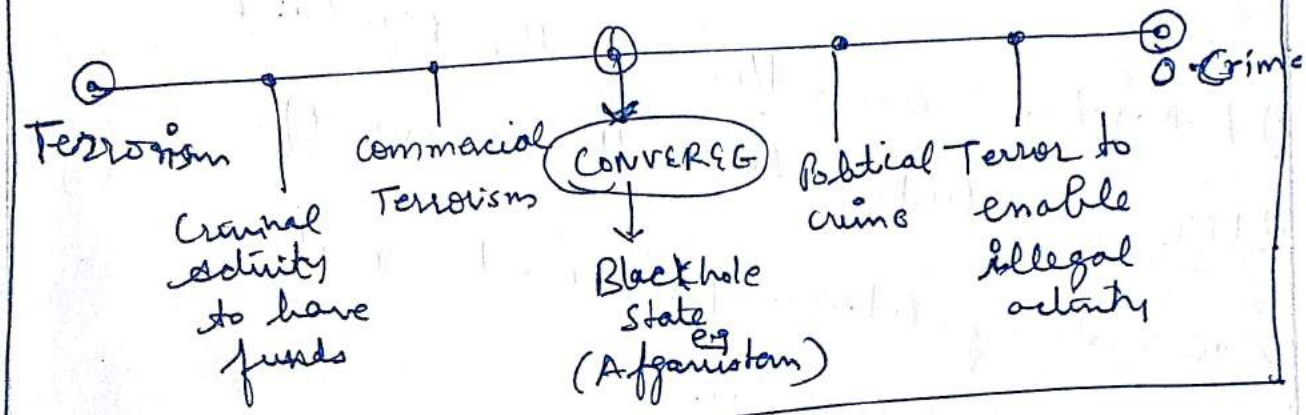
illegal opium trade to fund its insurgency

4.) organised criminals use terror to subvert the rule of law, and commit crime

Continuum of Terror and organised Crime



Some examples of this symbiotic relationship :→

1.) The hawala money used to fund Kashmir insurgency

2.) Opium production and illegal smuggling in Afghanistan used by Taliban to generate funds. They earn ~100 crores per year by illegal opium trade according to some estimates

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3.) The North East Insurgents act as Couriers for drug smuggling groups of 'Golden Triangle'. They use the funds to foment terror, establish parallel governments, subvert the rule of Law.

4.) N.N Vohra committee on the Mumbai Blasts of 1993 concluded that the nexus of criminals - politicians - Bureaucrats enabled subversion of rule of Law

Understanding this relationship is essential to devise counter terror strategies -

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GS TEST - 1430
MANINDERJIT KAUR
Reg-no. 113990

Online

① Numismatic and epigraphic inscriptions are one of most important sources about history in addition to textual/literary source

Numismatic

✓ Coins can tell us about territorial expanse and trade contacts e.g Roman coin hoards in ~~co~~ from early gupta period show trade relations

✓ The socio-political organisation e.g importance of king known as some coins had images of kings (Indo-greeks)

✓ Technology known from the type of minting

✓ The quality of coins tells about economic prosperity e.g coins of early gupta ⇒ gold, but late gupta period ⇒ 'Gadhaiya' coins of copper because of decline in trade with Rome

Epigraphic

✓ These are direct sources to know about policies/laws/legal code of kings - e.g pillar and rock edicts of Ashokan period

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tell about policy of Dhamma

✓ Prayag prashasti at Allahabad - Samudragupta's victories - Thus history of wars known from ~~Mehrauli inscri~~ inscriptions.

✓ Uttiramerur inscription of Chola period - detail about local self government in villages

✓ we know about land grants to brahmins during gupta period from inscriptions

These sources hold importance because of their clarity, & direct nature.

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(2) Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) attained great advances in agriculture, town planning, trade, cultural advancement, writing. This is visible in archeological findings

Agriculture - variety of crops cultivated - maize, rice, wheat etc
- Storage structures eg granaries (A large granary with workers' quarter found at Harappa)
- Plough marks at Kalibangan ⇒ evidence of intercropping, Reservoir @ Dholavira

Trade and Commerce - Internal trade - evidence of large number of seals
- External trade with Mesopotamia we found harappan artifacts in this area and mentions of cities of IVC in Mesopotamian writings (a seal with boat image)

Town Planning - Urbanisation was attained
- wide streets cut at sightangles
- Drainage system connects to every house. Drains made of burnt bricks

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- Division into upper and lower town symbol of stratification
- Recreation through board games, dance (Dancing girl statue)

Religious Belief - We do not find any temple but worship of pipal, unicorn, pasupati Siva, Mother goddess seems to be common (found in seals)
- Beaded statue - possibly of priest
- Such beliefs seem to have continued to present day (nature worship)

The civilisation had pictographic script which is not yet deciphered. ~~The~~

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(3) Netaji S.C. Bose was a visionary leader of great determination who resigned from the prestigious ICS to serve the Indian national movement.

S.C. Bose had a socialistic outlook of Indian future, where every Indian enjoys life of dignity, freedom. He joined INC and was a close confidante of Pt. Nehru both of whom represented the left bland within congress.

His contributions

- Netaji was very popular, he was elected to Presidentship of INC twice in 1938, '39.

- He had to leave congress because of differences with Gandhiji on the strategy to be used. Earlier he formed a forward block within congress.

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- Netaji's military and diplomatic skills came to light when he argued for using opportunity of WWII to fight against the British using help from Axis powers

- He single handedly escaped to Russia, then Germany, Japan and held meetings with the axis leaders to gain support against British

- He was invited by Rash Behari Bose to Singapore to head the Indian National Army which was created by recruiting Indian P.W.s.

- He formed a provisional government, which was recognized by Germany, Japan

The INA campaign did not succeed but S.C.Bose's legacy remains an unforgettable part of Indian National Movement. The renaming of islands in Andaman and Nicobar (Shaheed, Swaraj, S.C.Bose Island) is a befitting tribute as INA had liberated these islands

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(4) Colonialism was a global phenomena, therefore the national movement was shaped by both internal and external factors

Internal factors –

✓ During WW1, the workers, other common people suffered high prices, inflation due to shortage of food etc

✓ The peasants also suffered high taxes

✓ The war led to more crackdowns on civil liberties i.e ~~defect~~ Defence of India Act

✓ A militant trend had arisen in the national movement because of disillusionment

External factors

✓ The myth of white superiority was shattered

✓ The defeat of Russia from Japan in 1904-05 had instilled confidence

✓ Ghadar ~~move~~ movement by the Indian settlers in USA

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Shaping of National Movement

- ✓ There were various opinions - INC leaders both extremist and moderates decided to support British in hope of concessions
- ✓ Revolutionaries ~~who~~ ~~who~~ wanted to use WW1 to launch revolt against British
- ✓ This period made clear the contradiction between British and Indian Interests
- ✓ Post WW1 attitude of the government was of ~~wielding~~ using carrot (Montford reform) and stick (Rowlatt Act). These both made national leaders aware of real face of British leading to → Rowlatt Satyagraha.

The WW1 was period which formed the base for mass movements in India later on.

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(5) The Mughal decline started after death of Aurangzeb in start of 18th century

Factors

- The ~~perpetual~~ perpetual wars of Aurangzeb led to weakness in financial and administrative status
- The Jagirdari crisis - paucity of Jagirs
- Extravagance of Nobility and their corruption
- Succession wars and lack of any strong prince
- Religious intolerance of Aurangzeb
- Loss of khalisa lands as the princes donated to nobles leading to decrease in Royal income
- Army could not be maintained
- Isolationist nature → no advancement in industry, agriculture

Consolidation by British

- British were economically, militarily superior
- They used trade concessions to amass wealth and then exert political control

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✓ The disunity among Indian kingdoms was exploited by British e.g Hydrabad, Carnatic ~~ca~~ wars

✓ Exploiting trade privileges in Bengal. The inner weaknesses of the Bengal kingdom enabled them to prop puppets like Mir Jaffar, use traitors to win Battle of Plassey

✓ The distrust of Indian kingdoms → exploited by subsidiary alliance leading to total loss of sovereignty of Indian states

✓ Poor army strength ⇒ the states fell into trap of subsidiary alliances

Thus consolidation happened because of the weaknesses of Indian states.

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(6) Subsidiary Alliance was a policy introduced by Lord Wellesly to gradually gain control of Indian states.

Features

- ✓ The state was given assurance of military support against other states - stationing of ~~raidst~~ British troops
- ✓ The state was to pay for maintenance
- ✓ State could not negotiate with other european powers without British permission
- ✓ State could not by itself resolve disputes with other Indian state
- ✓ A permanent resident to be stationed in Royal court

How it worked ?

This system led to loss of sovereignty of the states :→

- ✓ The maintenance cost was high and often states could not pay leading to indebtness

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- Sometimes they ceded territory to pay for the maintenance
- The permanent resident interfered in the affairs of the state
- The states became dependent on British for their relations with other Indian states. Now British could use deceit to them one against other

The alliance system led to ~~dest~~ consolidation of British power as they got hyderabad, Mysore, Maratha kingdoms under control

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(7) North East India, was since pre-independence days isolated from the other parts due to geography, cultural difference etc. The national movement did not penetrate

Challenges post independence

- These regions had been skeptical of integration with India as ~~cultural~~, tribal ethnicities, culture would be threatened
- There were demands for independence (eg Naga club since 1920s) and for separate states led to insurgency (NSCN, ULFA etc.)
- The fear of outsiders ~~tot~~ overpowering local economy and culture
- It was difficult to unite the diverse tribes into coherent states
- Geography prevented infrastructure connectivity ~~tells~~ hindering the integration
- Illegal Immigration from Bangladesh → AASU movement in Assam, ULFA insurgent groups etc.

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~~The~~

Resolution of challenges

- ✓ Manipur and Tripura given statehood
- ✓ New states created out of Assam ⇒ Nagaland, Mizoram
- ✓ Shillong Accord for Nagaland, Assam Accord
- ✓ Schedule 5 and 6 in constitution introduced to implement policy of 'Tribal Panchsheel'. giving more autonomy, protection of culture etc

Today, we see disturbances in Nagaland for which the negotiations are still on. Other states have been better integrated through socio-economic development schemes for North East

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(8) The term New Social Movement is used for the social movements that take place outside the political space and demand for rights from the state. These movements address issues of weaker sections, less organised groups and use novel methods of mobilisation

India witnessed such movements especially after 1970s

- The feminist wave in the 1980s in India (after the 1974-CSWI report on the status of women) demanding anti-dowry, anti-rape legislations
- Student movements e.g during JP movement students protested in Gujarat, Bihar
- Environmental causes taken up by Chipko movements applies movement. Novel methods by women like hugging trees to prevent their felling. Similarly Narmada Bachao Andolan to protest displacement of tribes due to the dam construction

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New Farmers' Movement

.. The earlier peasant movement during the national struggle for independence were against oppressive rent, eviction practices

In 1980s we saw new type of farmers movements by medium / big farmers for getting concessions on electricity, MSP etc.

Features - New constituency - bigger farmers having political clout were participating

- Use of Dharnas, Rail Roko etc
- Bharatiya Kisan Union was a non political organization that led these movements

~~The~~

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(9) Iran was under the rule of Pahalvi dynasty after the WW II. This dynasty had close relations with the west powers ~~to~~ as USA, Britain had oil investment in Iran

The rule of Raza Pahalvi was characterized by cultural modernisation of Iran, western values so much so that it was called 'Mini America' in the west Asia. This was resented by orthodox clerics

Islamic Revolution was an important event in cold war. It led to deposing of Pahalvi, conversion of Iran to an Islamic ~~rey~~ republic guided by Islamic law. This naturally led to breakdown of relations with USA, nationalisation of oil companies etc.

The event has had profound impact on West Asian politics :→

- The Iran-Iraq war happened as Iraq was

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suspicions of spread of fundamentalism.

- Gulf war as a consequence of Iraq war
- Enmity between Saudi Arabia and Iran ~~has~~ and increased fault lines of shia/sunni
- Iran supported shia militant elements i.e Hezebollah thus influencing politics in other nations viz Lebanon, Israel, Iraq, ~~Yemen,~~ Syria etc.
- Yemen crisis because of Iran-Saudi rivalry
- Nuclearisation of the region is a potential danger (though was arrested by Iran nuclear deal) again due to USA-Iran face off.

Islamic revolution led to direct confrontations with USA, Saudi Arabia thus changing course of politics.

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(10) French and American revolutions were both aimed at establishing the democratic ideals of equality, liberty, equal representation.

Difference in conditions

France	America
✓ Monarchy maladministration	✓ Colonial rule by British
✓ Economic misery for common people because of wasteful expenditure	✓ Industry was stifled by the laws
✓ Division into estates, divine right of king to rule	✓ There was no such hierarchy though economic rights of Americans were throttled

Similarity in Driving Factors

- Lack of real equality between the citizens
- Freedoms were stifled creating discontent among the people

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- The middle classes i.e. trading, merchant, lawyers were at forefront of both the revolutions
- Both did not establish complete equality.

In France - right to vote only to propertied.

In America - only propertied, white male had rights

Both revolutions were a manifestation of the enlightenment ideas coming into conflict with traditional authorities.

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(11) Indian civilisation has a more than five thousand years history since the Indus Valley civilisation, through Vedic Age, Eight upto the Vijayanagara empire in medieval age.

Contributions of Ancient India

Vedas have a treasure of knowledge in philosophy. Along with this other texts have pioneered advancement in science.

Medicine – Charaka's text on medicine and Sushruta on surgery dwele on the causes, remedies of various diseases

- Ayurveda system of medicine
- Siddha system
- Yoga for health

Science and Mathematics –

- Aryabhatta was the greatest mathematician who is credited with decimal system
- The use of zero is oldest in India

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dating back to 3rd-4th century according to Bhakshali manuscript

- Varahmiha's panchsiddhanta on astronomy
- Brahmagupta's Brahmasputa Siddhanta is a treasure in mathematical knowledge
- Aryabhatta's calculations of the ~~suns~~ earth's diameter, distance of sun, heliocentric theory were precise

The newer evidence has cemented the fact that Ancient India was much ahead of the rest of the world in scientific advancement. This can be attributed to the liberal and inquisitive approach to knowledge that is inherent in the Vedic texts

The later period led to isolationist approach thus Indian civilisation lost ground to Europe during enlightenment age in Europe. We need to take inspiration from Ancient India to serve our lead in science and mathematics

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(12) The Vijayanagara empire arose in 14th century at the banks of Tungabhadra with capital at Hampi and gradually extended to extreme south. It had great contributions to art, architecture, literature, and economy

Chief Sources

- The ruins of Hampi were discovered during the British period ~~and that~~

- ~~Two~~ Monuments → Temples like the Vitthala temple, Virupaksha temple represent Vijayanagara architecture

→ Lotus Mahal is a structure which has multiple arches and it was probably used for political meetings etc

→ Fortifications have been found showing the great achievement in ~~a~~ engineering e.g multiple levels of fortified walls

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→ Indo Islamic architecture of monuments

→ A dibba, rectangular structure in shape of a platform which might have been used for royal ceremonies

Inscriptions → The inscriptions in Kannada show how regional language developed during this time

→ The genealogies of kings are known from inscriptions

The accounts of travellers also give great information. Abdur Razzaq talks about 7 levels of fortifications, agricultural fields within walls to ensure food security etc.

Temple Architecture

- Dravida style is predominant ~~Hso~~ though there are novel elements too

- Virupaksha was chief diety

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- Kalyan Mandaps are a special feature
- Profusely carved pillars in temples

- Vijayanagara was a splendour in every aspect and this is recognised today as a World Heritage site at Hampi

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(13) India under British rule underwent a process of de-industrialisation, ~~but~~ due to colonial policies. The indigenous industry was slow to develop, but slowly a cohesive capitalist class emerged with ownership in jute, textile, sugar, iron & steel.

Characteristics of capitalist class

- It was not dependent on British capital
- It was guided not by imperial interest but by Indian interests
- This class ~~so~~ believed in constitutional means of freedom struggle instead of violent movement
- It understood the importance of overthrowing British rule and establishing a national government

Contributions to Freedom Struggle

- The Swadeshi movement itself sow the seeds of nationalism among this class

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as many indigenous factories emerged

✓ It supported the congress's ~~polic~~ programme both financially and otherwise

✓ Capitalists like Jamshedji Tata, Purshottam Das Thakurdas were patriotic Indians

✓ It supported even the non-violent civil disobedience against british as long as it did not ~~it~~ cause damage to business climate

✓ Capitalists ~~supported~~ opposed the ~~it~~ ~~a~~ Public Safety Bill even though it was intended to curb communist activities.

✓ This class was firmly behind INC. It also chasted a Bombay plan where it recognised need for land reforms, need for state's role in planning and development

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Criticism

- It is criticised for not speaking up against oppression by landlords and capitalist of workers and peasants
- It is seen responsible for Congress's soft stance on landlords.
- The leftists criticised this class for status quoism

Bipan Chandra say that capitalist class though had its own vision of Indian future, but it was also anti-imperialist and nationalist like other Indians.

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(14) After the withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement (Feb 1922) after Chauri-Chaura incident, Congress faced divided opinion on next strategy.

Swarajists were those who wanted to contest 1923 elections and enter councils
No-changers were opposed to this and favoured constructive work in villages

Arguments of Swarajist

- ✓ The absence from councils would lead to political vaccuum, inactivity
- ✓ Councils would be filled by reactionary elements
- ✓ By entering councils they wanted to expose ~~how~~ the British reforms as hollow
- ✓ Councils would help them represent the people in British government

No-changers' Argument

- ✓ Council entry would mean negation of

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the mass movement and acceptance of British reforms

✓ Perks of office would lead to corruption

✓ Limitations of impotent councils.

✓ Focus would decrease on the ~~wor~~ political work among masses → connect with masses would be lost

Finally it was decided to let Swarajists contest in the name of INC as Gandhiji did not want to cause split.

Performance of Swarajist

The formed coalitions with liberals, independents in states and won 47/102 seats in central assembly

Successes → exposing the British rule's exploitative character through budget speeches

→ Stopped passage of repressive bills like Public Safety Bill

→ ~~[illegible]~~

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→ They kept political activity alive until 1928 when they resigned for participation in Purna Swaraj

Limitations → The councils were ineffective

→ Reactionary elements like landlords in upper chamber thwarted the attempts of swarajists

→ Split on responsivist lines i.e some like Madan Mohan Malviya wanted to cooperate with British for hindu interests

The Swaraj party was important to keep congress voice alive in legislatures even though it lost touch with the masses.

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(15) Permanent settlement was a revenue system introduced by Cornwallis in Bengal after realising limitations of earlier bidding system

Reasons

- Earlier bidding system - Zamindars ~~big~~ used to bid high, then fail to pay leading to unstable income

- Permanent settlement - fixing government share at 10/11 of the revenue and rest to Zamindar
  - Zamindar could keep the excess/surplus

- It was expected that fixed revenue ⇒ stable income
- Incentive to invest in the technology for more production as Zamindar could keep the surplus
- Political allies in form of Zamindars

Initial defaults

- Arbitrary fixation of the revenue at higher level led to defaults
- Very strict deadline for payment (sunset clause)

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The system brought land into private market and made zamindars owners of land instead of the peasant. However the land was made transferable if the Zamindar could not pay the rent on time

Not extended Beyond Bengal

- In Madras, Bombay → Absence of such intermediaries who could be designated as Zamindars
  → Thus government directly collected from peasant (Ryotwari)
- In North West India → Village heads could be given responsibility to collect (Mahals → Mahalwari System)
- This system gave stable income BUT NOT VERY HIGH INCOME as the revenue was fixed. So Thomas Munro & Reed opted for Ryotwari in Madras for higher income

Permanent Settlement was the bane of peasants as it led to indebtedness, poverty, Absentee landlordism

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(16) Nationalist movement had humble begining in the form of congress as a platform to crystallise public opinion, present demands of Indians to British government and connect the nationalists of different regions

By the year 1947, national movement had a well defined ideology and culture permeated by liberal democratic values viz equality, liberty, justice, secularism etc

Evolution of the ideology

- Moderates of early congress period did critical analysis of the economic policies of british rule to arrive at 'Drain theory'
- Dadabhai Naoroji, R.C. Dutt highlighted the exploitation of India for british interests thus understanding essence of colonialism
- The non-violent methods were used to highlight the deficiencies of british rule

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- The emergence of mass movements in early 20th century - Swadeshi movement cultivated the value of democracy as it recognised role of common people.
- Gandhiji's tool of Satyagraha added moral element to nationalist ideology ie opposing injustice through non-violent methods
- Defence of civil liberties by nationalists viz freedom of speech, press. B.G. Tilak went to jail for freedom of press
- The nationalist literature educated people about their right to equality, dignity, freedom, social justice
- The nationalist movement spearheaded reforms within Indian society - caste system, anti-untouchability, gender equality (AIWC) (Harijan campaign)

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- The leftist trends within congress made social justice a cherished value of constitution
- Secularism was upheld by Nationalists

These set of values created a strong ideology that helped build a foundation for progressive nation. This is visible in our constitutional values of Universal adult franchise, welfare state, Non-Aligned Movement. all of which can be traced back to nationalist movement

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(17) Importance of language was realised by nationalists early on. B.G. Tilak's home rule league had demand of linguistic states. The Nagpur session of congress 1920 introduced provincial committees on ~~as~~ linguistic basis. Gandhiji had also ~~sy~~ suggested linguistic organisation of provinces

Post independence

. The states were not organised linguistically immediately after because leaders were ~~ss~~ emerging from challenges of partition, integration of princely states. They feared that language might become basis for disunity and threaten the integrity of India

The Dhar commission, JVP committee were created after independence ~~if~~ in response to demands for linguistic state But both reject language as basis for reorganisation of states.

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The demands continued culminating in the creation of Andhra Pradesh in 1953 after one of protestors Sriramalu died. After AP, the other states intensified demand leading to creation of Fazal Ali Commission

Reorganisation in 1956

- The Fazal Ali Commission recommended that though language cannot be ~~so~~ sole basis for state, but it supported creation of linguistic states.
- 14 states were created along with 6 UTs
- Further refinement in the form of ~~di~~ creation of separate Gujarat and Maharashtra (1960), Punjab (1966).

The linguistic organisation has helped bring peace and stability instead of disintegration.

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(18) India has a substantial tribal population (8% in 2011) living in different parts, having diverse cultures, languages and occupations.

~~The~~

Challenges in integration

- Britishers had followed a policy of isolating tribes from mainstream along with exploitation of the forest resources where tribes lived
- It was difficult to integrate because these tribes followed primitive technology, had different cultures. They feared assimilation into the mainstream
- The cultures and customs needed to be safeguarded while developing them in socio-economic parameters
- The development projects were bound to ~~cause~~ cause displacement of tribes from forests.

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The Debate on Tribes

The debate was between three different positions :→

Assimilation	Isolation	Integration
into the mainstream culture	from the mainstream to preserve them in their original state	of tribes without destroying their culture
⊖ alienation	⊖ lack of socio-economic development	BEST WAY FORWARD

PM Nehru's view was that Tribes should be integrated into Indian society but without destroying their way of life (TRIBAL PANCHSHEEL)

- → respect forest rights
- → respect the customs, tradition
- → Do not introduce too many schemes
- → Recruit the tribal officials for administration
- → Let them develop on lines of their own genius

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Integration approach implemented through:

- ✓ Schedule 5, 6 of constitution gives autonomy
- ✓ Tribal Sub-Plan - for development
- ✓ Forest Rights Act
- ✓ PESA - for local self government
- ✓ Schemes like Roshni, Eklavya schools, ~~MAF~~ MSP for Minor Forest Produce etc.

There have been limitations in our approach leading to development induced displacement, Naxalite menace which should be resolved for true integration

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(19) The post WWII period witnessed de-colonisation of the Asia and Africa as European countries were devastated by wars and they could no longer resist the demands of nationalist movements.

Asian decolonisation

- There were strong nationalist movements (e.g in India since 1885) in Asian nations which had developed a vision of future
- Transfer of power was easier because of popular leadership e.g Congress leaders in India
- British were fast to de-colonise than french, Dutch, Portuguese. In Indo-China, France tried to gain back control after Japan was defeated. Similarly Dutch were reluctant to free Indonesia

African decolonisation

- This began late; in 1960s.

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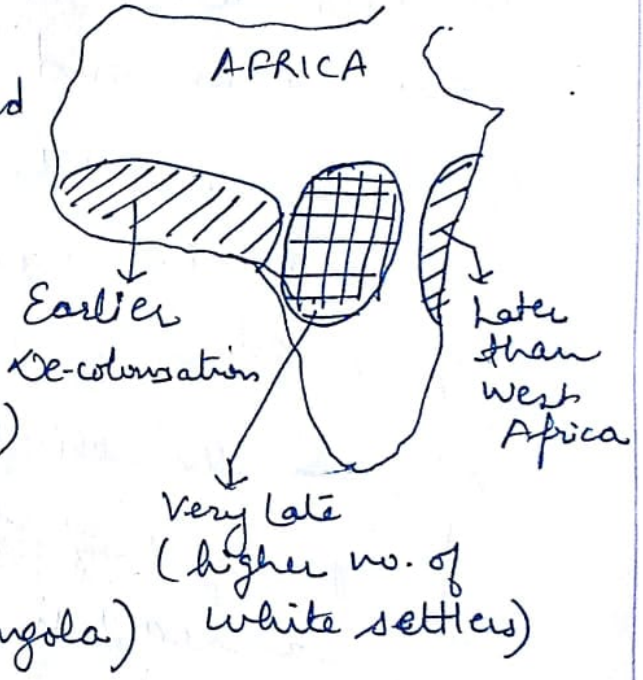
✓ There ~~was~~ were not very strong nationalist movements in African nations

✓ Demographic factors influenced. Those regions with low population of settlers were de-colonised earlier than those with higher no. of white settlers

✓ Central Africa having highest white settlers faced resistance because they were entrenched in the economy and polity e.g in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)



✓ De-colonisation became part of cold war (e.g in Angola)

✓ Apartheid persisted in South Africa until 1994

Thus there are differences in African and Asian decolonisation.

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(20) The second world war (1939-1945) was fought between Allies (Britain, France, Russia, USA) and Axis (Germany, Japan, Italy). It was culmination of the processes set in motion by Industrial Revolution

Two Views

① It was war between western liberal democracies and fascist dictatorships

② It was inevitable result of imperialism pursued by western nations in pursuit of greed

View 1 → The allied powers recognised principles of democracy, equality at least in theory whereas Axis powers were oppressive dictatorships

→ Axis powers pursued agression and provoked the Allies e.g Japan invasion of China 1931, Spain civil war (1936), Annexation of Austria (1938) by Germany

→ Axis powers broke all promises/treaties made after WW1 that had aimed to ensure peace

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View 2 → The Allied powers were imperialists themselves who exploited colonial nations depriving the native people of their rights

→ The race for colonies was started by Allied powers and Axis powers were merely participants in same race

→ The Allied powers ~~=~~ themselve ran oppressive government in colonies while criticising ~~Axis~~ Germany, Japan

→ Allies followed appeasement of Germany, Japan until it came to breakdown point. Had they been ideologically opposed, they would have prevented transgressions by Germany, Japan

Thus we can say, that although fascism was an evil system, but the Allied opposition to fascism was mostly based on the protection of imperial interest rather than ideological opposition

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Q1- The sexual harrassment at workplaces is an issue that threatens the gains made in the field of gender equality as it can limit womens mobility, chances at workplace promotion etc.

Present provisions

- The Sexual Harassment at workplaces Act mandates constitution of Internal complaints committee
- Timely completion of inquiry
- for informal sector a local level committee in district administration

Need for Improvement

Implementation

- 36% companies have not completed constitution of ICC
- ~~Day~~ Delays in completing inquiry
- According to a report 70% of women do not report harassment by superiors because of lack of trust in the process

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Strengthening framework

- J.S. Verma committee's recommendations
- Institutionalisation of training the work force on gender sensitivity

The Act needs to be implemented better. We also need the organisations to have institutional mechanisms to prevent such cases by giving training to employees.

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(2) The recent years have seen crimes against children rise alarmingly (500% increase in a decade) including heinous ones like child rape, trafficking

Laws

- POSCO Act for sexual abuse
- Child Labour prohibition Act
- Bonded Labour Abolition Act
- Juvenile Justice Act

Reasons for rise in crime

✓ The high pendancy in cases leads to delays in conviction and embolden the criminals

✓ The TISS report said that child care institutions are hubs of child abuse and violence as only 30% of them are registered and recognised

✓ De-sensitisation to violence as a result of media, pornography

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- Abuse of children at home due to declining joint families, increasing isolation and lack of constructive interactions between children and parents
- Children are vulnerable because they do not have knowledge about 'sexual abuse'

Steps to be taken

- Teaching children about 'the good and bad touch' and to raise alarm
- Proper socialisation and healthy family relations
- Fast tracking POSCO cases
- Sensitisation drives in schools, workplaces, slum areas
- Recent amendments to POSCO regarding defining pornography would help.

Children's protection is not just responsibility of family but of whole society

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(3) The caste system was earlier a social system of hierarchically graded groups (caste) where each had a hereditary occupation. The lower castes had to suffer material and non-material deprivations

Refashioning caste - Democracy

→ Democratic constitution outlawed the caste discrimination
→ Abolished untouchability
→ Fundamental right to equality, freedom
→ choice of occupation
→ Positive discrimination.

These changes have affected caste system:→

(1) The explicit forms of untouchability and discrimination have declined considerably

(2) Castes have become anchors for political mobilization. e.g BSP for Dalits

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③ Democratic politics has converted caste into horizontal social groups rather than higher and lower status

④ Protective discrimination and reservation benefits have removed the race for claiming high situal status. (Now even higher castes like Marathas claims OB(status)

⑤ Caste as an identity holds less significance in deciding economic success (Merit based system)

Yet through democracy has made improvements, but still the SC and lower castes have higher poverty incidence and they need to be ~~upli~~ uplifted

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(4) Globalisation is the process of increasing interconnectedness between societies in terms of economic, cultural, informational, political affairs. Education system being influenced by socio-economic trends has been affected by globalisation

Positive effects

- The coming of modern education to India through British rule was a part of globalisation
- Education became more scientific, rational and came out of religious sphere
- The demand created by software industry (a product of globalisation) led to increase in technical education
- Liberal arts → ideas of women empowerment equality

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Negative effects

- The imposition of 'English medium' and 'western education model' has created gap between rural and urban education
- The expansion of education system did not go hand in hand with proper regulation, quality maintenance (unemployable graduates)
- Inequalities in education system increased
- The 'coaching industry' expanded in the hope of getting good salaries after getting into good colleges

globalisation should be used to positive result by our education system

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(5) The definition of urban area varies from census to statutory.

The census definition rests on population density, and 75% of male involved in non-farm jobs. Statutory definition means existence of urban local governance

Haphazard development

We see issues of urban sprawl, lack of adequate governance in peri-urban areas, and highly populated rural areas

(1) The definition of statutory towns would put urbanisation in India at 31% in 2011 (34% in 2018). But WB's agglomeration index puts urbanisation at 55% already

(2) The areas having urban features are not being included in urban governance leading to their haphazard development

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③ The sub-urban areas are seeing increase in population rather than inner city areas

④ Problems of solid waste, increasing dump landfills in rural areas where the governance structures are not yet created

'Urban' should be first defined in an inclusive way for us to achieve goal of sustainable urbanisation

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(6) The skill level of workforce in India is very low at 4.96% compared to >70% in USA and 96% in South Korea. The skill India mission cannot alone meet the large skill demand.

Need for Integrating vocational in School

(1) The next 20 years are a demographic dividend window for India. We need to rapidly increase skilling for enabling economic transformation.

(2) The ITIs sector skill councils are inadequate to meet the requirement. They give short 3 month courses which result in low placements

(3) Need for early initiation of vocational education for those students who do not want to go into academics.

(4) The industry needs continuous learning.

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Suggestions

Sharada Prasad committee and NITI Aayog have recommended the same:→

1) Integrate vocational from class 8th and provide avenues for mobility
2) Diploma and graduate degrees
3) Assess demand in industry

4) The New Education Policy draft also includes vocational education and will go a long way in addressing employment and growth issues.

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7) Communalism means political mobilisation of people on basis of an identity of caste, religion, ethnicity. Religious communalism is most discussed for its potential to create violence

Socio-Economic Disparities

- The earliest form of communalism by Britishers was on the basis of the 'divide and rule'. The muslims were given share of jobs and pitted against hindus as they were more backward
- The disparities create feeling of relative deprivation and distrust
- The muslim community lacks in social development indicators as shown by Sachar report. This creates a siege mentality
- Easy to mobilise by giving concessions

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Politicization of Identities

- The political parties find the easiest way to garner votes is these communal identities
- Riots increases before election period (Muzaffarnagar riots)

Thus tackling communalism is a matter of ~~upl~~ uplifting the poor and changing political discourse from identities to developmental issues

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(8) PVTGs are a special category of 75 tribes created by Dhebar commission for their lower socio-economic development, stagnant and declining numbers, ~~too~~ primitive technology and isolation

Factors

- Isolated from mainstream process of development (e.g tribes in Andaman and Nicobar still use hunting and gathering)
- The outsiders have intruded and brought pathogens, disease leading to decline in populations
- Imposition of the modern culture causes alienation and despair
- Do not have access to education (30-40% literacy rate), health care.
- Displacement due to development projects

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Steps taken

- Scheme for PVTGs was formulated in 2008 - It gives full flexibility to the state government
- Housing, education, skilling needs to be met using the scheme funds
- Anthropological survey brought out a report documenting the state of PVTGs. Those in Odisha have been provided with special schemes. PVTGs in Gujarat have no special scheme.

They need to be treated with sensitivity and without unfair assimilation

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(9) The child labour in India is high as per census 2011 figures which puts number at 10.2 millions (more in rural areas but increasing in urban areas).

Reasons

Inspite of steps like RTE child labour persists because:→

1) Poverty is root cause
2) Big families → need more hands to feed
3) Lax implementation of laws like child Labour prohibition Act.
4) Middle class & small enterprises see it as cheap labour source
5) Certain industries like firecrackers, lock, brick kilns are more complicit

Steps taken

- Prohibition by law for 6-14 years
- RTE Act for free and compulsory

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education

- Mid day Meal scheme
- National child Labour Project for rehabilitation of children
- PENCIL web portal
- Civil society initiatives like Bachpan Bachao Andolan

MGNREGA and RTE has led to some decline in the child labour (12.6 million in 2004-05) But more needs to be done to strike at root of poverty. We also need to increase funds, better implement National child labour Project.

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(10) Regionalism i.e phenomena of increasing loyalties towards one's local regional culture. It is generally seen in negative sense and perceived to be against national interest.

But it should not be regarded unhealthy unless it takes militant form like in Punjab during Khalistan demand.

Positives of Regionalism

① If people are loyal to region, they can be more motivated to work hard for betterment

② People can better hold state government accountable. The better performance of southern states is related to regionalism (eg health infrastructure in Tamil Nadu)

③ If people can connect their nationalism

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to the regional pride, it can deepen feeling of patriotism

(4) This can be used to create positive competitive spirit and deepen federalism

e.g. challenge for Smart cities, Healthy state Index of NITI, etc Ease of Doing Business etc

Negatives

- If it is done at cost of national interest (secessionism) then it creates instability
- It can create distrust with other states (Cauvery issue, Satluj Yamuna Canal)
- Prevent integration

The 'Ek Bharat Shresht Bharat' programme is the ideal for us to aspire where we celebrate each other's culture

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(11) Universal Health coverage (UHC) means when all people can access the continuum of care from primary health care to tertiary regardless of being rich or poor.

UHC as worthy goal for India

1) The UHC will help make dent on poverty because poor health decreases productivity
2) UHC will help increase human capital
3) We need to reap demographic dividend in next 20 years for which we need healthy India

Thus UHC would help in meeting goals of sustainable development

Challenging Task?

India's health issues are humongous

1) Large population with high poverty rate (28% multi dimensionally poor in 2015-16) meaning low purchasing power

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2) High burden of malnutrition (38% stunting 21% wasting), anemia

3) High burden of TB AIDS, Malaria and such communable diseases

4) Rising NCDs - cancer, diabetes

The issues in infrastructure :→

Primary health care → Inadequate coverage in underdeveloped areas

→ Low doctor supply in rural areas (CHCs face 80% shortages)

→ Low expenditure by government leads to low supply of drugs etc

Tertiary and secondary care

→ Over representation of private sector

→ Disparity between rural and urban

→ High cost because of over charging on unnecessary drugs and diagnostics

These issues are huge. The Ayushman Bharat is step forward towards UHC -

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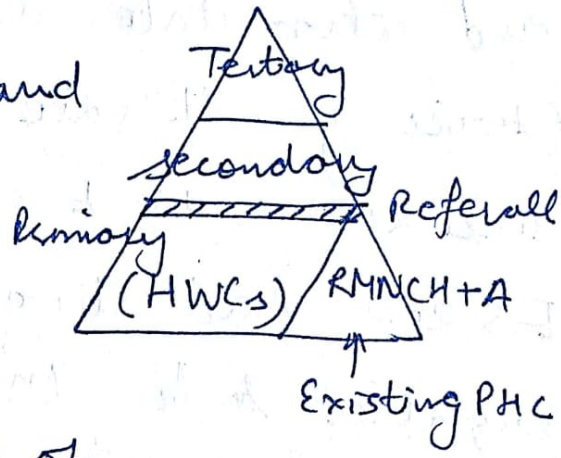
Ayushman Bharat

Two Component

1) PHC through Health and wellness centres – screening of NCD etc



2) Health as tertiary sector - Provide support of 5 lakh / family to 10 crore poor families

Significance:→

- It will decrease out of pocket expenditure
- It will give focus on primary health care
- It has potential to make universal health care possible by creating a continuum of care.

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(12) The internal migration both inter-state and intra-state has increased rapidly (twice growth rate) at rate of 4.5% since 2000s due to economic growth.
ES 2018 had estimated annual inter-state migration to be 9 million

Challenges faced

Migrants move for livelihood concerns to urban centres, sometimes seasonally and sometimes permanently.

1) They have low say in the governance and policy in destination state. Their grievances go unheard

2) A large proportion are employed in informal sector thus they have low job security, low wages and are exploited by employers

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3) They face hostility from natives (e.g. riots/attacks in Gujarat on migrant workers) in name of 'sons of soil' policy

4) The female migration for work has increased at faster rate in recent years (ES 2018). They face sexual harassment, low wages, absence of policy for domestic workers

5) The children face lack of access/discontinuity in education. The data says 28% of youth in 15-29 years who live in house of seasonal migrants are illiterate

6) There is lack of housing for low income strata leading to proliferation of slums. Slums have low quality of sanitation, water, electricity and other amenities

7) Lack ~~Thus~~ of portibility of schemes like PDS.

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National Policy on Migration

There is need for separate policy because migrants forms substantial part (≈29% according to some) of workforce

- ✓ Need to have welfare boards for such workers in industries (Kerala has welfare board for construction workers)
- ✓ More collaboration between the state administration of source and destination
- ✓ Availability of education in language of migrants
- ✓ Portability of welfare benefits

Migration is a reality and we need to manage it better to reap demographic dividend

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(12) The traditional family structure in India was of joint family sharing property and having common kitchen.

Contemporary trends	Reasons for change
1) Emergence of more nuclearised households rather than joint	1) → Urbanisation due to employment opportunities → Individualism
2) Elders living with the son and his wife in urban areas (Reverse of nuclearisation)	→ Need for child care as women take up job in cities
3) More love marriages and inter-caste / inter-faith marriages	→ Ideas of liberty and equality → Increasing agency of women

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4) Cohabitation or live-in	→ Modernisation and increase in age of marriages
5) Authority in family not limited to male but shared by men and women.	→ Ideas of gender equality → women have greater say in decision making
6) Lower fertility rate and decreasing family size	→ higher cost of raising children. → Importance of investing in education

These changing trends need the policy to respond appropriately :→

① The rising population of elderly coupled with nucleorising household would create issue of physical and mental

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illnesses. Thus we need to increase geriatric care access (Ayushman Bharat)

2) we need to increase pension coverage and other such retirement benefits especially for informal sector

3) The single person households → would need a robust care economy and social security

4) old age homes with healthy models instead of increasing alienation among elderly.

The family used to be the comprehensive institution for social security. Now the state and society at large has to step in to fulfill that role

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(14) The Persons with disabilities form ~2.21% of India's population according to 2011 census. This would increase as per the newer definition in PwD Act 2016.

They face many challenges in living a dignified life :→

1) The infrastructure is not made accessible to their needs e.g public buildings, public transport. They face obstacles in mobility

2) The education is not as openly accessible to them e.g lack of braille schools for visually impaired

3) Public health infrastructure is woefully short

4) They have higher burden of poverty thus increasing the difficulty

5) They face stigma and discrimination

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affecting their self-image and self-confidence

6) They face social exclusion at every stage right from childhood, not only due to their disability but due to attitude of society towards them

PwDs should be enabled to lead a dignified life. It is state's duty under Article 41, 46.

Measures for effective Participation

State → Implementation of PwD Act 2016 in spirit

→ Awareness regarding the needs of PwDs

→ Making public offices, transport, websites accessible (Accessible India campaign)

→ Needs of women, elderly who are PwDs should be taken care of through

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welfare schemes

↳ Removing the disparities between the rural and urban areas in terms of amenities available to PwDs

~~Apart~~ Civil Society

↳ sensitise people regarding the needs of PwDs and their value to society

↳ Highlight and encourage achievers in PwD community

PwDs are an integral part of society and they should be ~~mainstream~~ brought into mainstream. Need is to not just focus on their 'welfare' but to empower them to be the agents of change for society as a whole

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(15) India ranks 103 out of 119 on Global Hunger index while it also has one of highest number of overweight children. The issue of malnutrition is multi faceted

Triple Burden

Undernutrition	Overnutrition	Micro Nutrient deficiency
38% stunting 21% wasting >30% Under-nourishment	High and increasing incidence of obesity	Diseases like Rickets, Beri-Beri, Anemia. - 50% of women are anemic

Malnutrition takes toll on the socio-economic development as it hinders growth of human capital and creates vicious cycle of poverty

Reasons

Undernutrition

- Poverty and lack of access to balanced diet.

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- Lack of sanitation and clean water hinders absorption of nutrients
- The PDS rations are low quality
- Lack of awareness regarding breastfeeding, early supplementary foods

Over Nutrition

- Increasing consumption of junk/fast foods
- Sedentary lifestyle of cities
- Children have lesser physical exercise - alternate forms of entertainment

Micro-Nutrient deficiency

- Adulteration of foods
- Lack of awareness

Measures to Combat

Government has launched POSHAN Abhiyaan to tackle the issue in a mission mode

It has targetted 2% decrease/year in stunting, wasting and low birth weight; 3%

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decrease in anemia by 2025.

Steps to be taken -

- ✓ The convergence between schemes needed as envisioned in Nutrition Mission
- ✓ Use of ICT to track progress and outcomes
- ✓ Focus on first 1000 days apart from the usual 3-6 years in Anganwadi - ICDS.
- ✓ ASHAs should monitor the nutrition being given to child in first 1000 ~~years~~ days and raise awareness.
- ✓ Mainstream Yoga as a lifestyle choice especially in cities.

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(18) India's population will become largest in the world by 2030 but the population growth rate has declined rapidly in the past decade. ~~It~~ TFR might reach below replacement level by 2021.

Factors that have influenced

1) The economic situation - famines in British period led to decline in growth rates

2) Access to medical facilities - has led to increased life expectancy and thus lowered death rates post independence

3) Literacy levels and modernisation - The education levels lead to lower fertility rates because the parents realise the importance of investing in future of child

4) Waves of migration have affect growth for e.g the years of Bangladesh war saw influx

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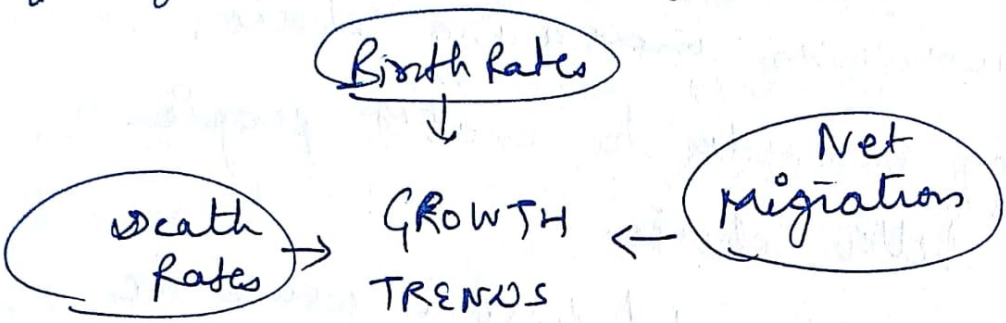
of migrants leading to population explosion



5) Policy of government has limited impact on the growth trends, especially coercive policies as adopted during emergency More choice based policy which relies on increasing awareness is more effective

Measures taken by government

1) Formulation of population control policies started right after independence. The government adopted clinic based approach to increase access to birth control measures

2) Coercive policies adopted during 1970s
- sterilisation

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3) The new population policy of 2002 relied on awareness, increasing choice, literacy in order to enable people make better choices

4) The population stabilisation would be attained as per estimates of Economic survey (fertility rate have declined rapidly - 2.3 TFR in NFHS-4)

We need to prepare for the ageing population which would be the predominant issue.

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(17) Poverty has been one of the most daunting challenges of India - Recent Multi dimensional Poverty Report says that 28% of Indians are deprived on 3/10 indicators at least (2015-16)

Government steps

- In 1970s - 'Food for work' and other such anti-poverty schemes
- Public distribution system
- MGNREGA - employment guarantee
- National Rural Livelihood Mission, SHGs and other self employment schemes
- National Food Security Act 2013

Need for both anti-poverty and employment intensive growth

Anti-Poverty Programmes

- → Relieve distress
- → support the poorest and destitute who cannot work (e.g Antyodaya scheme)
- → These programmes help in targetting special sections (e.g MGNREGA reservation for women)

But they cannot alone tackle poverty

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Limitations of anti-poverty schemes

- Government expenditure and burden on finances
- Poverty being multi-dimensional and inter-generational cannot be eradicated using only such wage-employment schemes
- Only income poverty is alleviated with such schemes. Inadequate infrastructure, does not get addressed

Role of employment intensive growth

- Such growth makes poverty eradication a self-sustaining process rather than being dependent on government payouts
- Infrastructure creation ~~is~~ happens alongside thus improving standard of living
- Structural transformation from agriculture based economy to industry cannot happen without such growth.

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· China's example is a proof that growth coupled with job creation in industries is the best way to uplift people out of poverty

Complementarity

MGNREGA NFS Act NRLM UJJAWALA	Skill India Make in India Bharatmala and Sagarmala

While MGNREGA has made dent on poverty (~32% according to an NCAER study) along with welfare schemes, we need to energise the economy to have employment intensive growth for eradicating poverty.

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(18) The globalisation has lead to increased economic, social and cultural interactions between countries and most impact is seen in urban areas. But rural areas are not immune to such change

Impacts on rural society

Agriculture → New technology, HYV seeds, GM crops have potential to increase productivity

→ But it also impacts farmers negatively by increasing costs, competition from global markets. Farmer suicides have increased in post LPG years

Women → The internet, ideas of women's agency and empowerment are reaching villages

→ Value of girl education is realised (Increased GER in schools)

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↳ But globalisation has also led to informalisation of labour market. 79% women are in informal sector and they face insecurity of job, harassment.

Youth → More aspirational as the ideas of merit, achievement have penetrated caste ridden villages

↳ Urbanisation allows them to pursue their choices

↳ Negatively, globalisation has also led to feeling of relative deprivation in village youth if they are unable to attain social mobility (Jat reservation demand)

Culture → More modernisation - western styled clothes, food

↳ Negative reactions to modernity like in a Khap in Haryana, dictat was given to prohibit jeans, mobile phones for women

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Tapping opportunity

① The youth needs to be skilled so that they can get jobs in the industry and pressure on agriculture is reduced

② Schemes like PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana should tap rural youth.

③ Agrarian distress should be alleviated by increasing market connectivity (e-NAM), extension services (e.g in Maharashtra a whats app group being used to provide knowledge on better cultivation techniques of sugarcane)

④ Women empowerment in villages by connecting them to credit sources (eg Women livelihood market), market (Mahila e-haat)

Globalisation can help us alleviate rural poverty

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(19) Patriarchy means a systemic domination of males over females in every aspect of society - family, ~~an~~ employment, politics, culture.

Not merely economic?

Economic dependence forms a crucial basis of patriarchy

- women relegated to household work which is unpaid. They depend on men for bread & butter
- women's mobility, agency gets curtailed

But it is not the only sphere of patriarchy. This is also operating in other dimensions

(1) Family socialisation - is responsible for reproducing the patriarchal attitudes as girls are taught to be docile, loyal wives and be submissive ~~ideals~~

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② Religious and cultural ideas reinforce patriarchy eg ideals of sati, worship of Kannagi as loyal wife.

③ Glorification of marriage as the only destiny of female and motherhood as supreme role → also leads to accentuating of gender roles

④ These cultural habits can affect the women's status independently of economic sphere →

① The role of women in childcare still considered primary. They are expected to give up careers, promotions (No Paternity leave Bill)

② Even working women are performing the household duties and bearing double burden.

③ Had economic independence been only sphere, working women would not have to conform to cultural ideas (Karva Chauth etc)

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Minds of Males and females are equally affected :→

✓ Taken for granted ideas are ingrained regarding gender roles

✓ Sexual harassment at workplaces is a manifestation of male entitlement

✓ Son-preference is high among females

✓ Women themselves feel obligated to sacrifice careers for childcare

Patriarchy is thus also a state of our minds. It needs a total reform of our cultural ideas that perpetuate gender inequality.

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(20) The Indian society is mind-boggingly diverse in terms of religion, languages, cultures, dressings, food etc. We have all major religions of world, > 800 languages and innumerable cultures

Underlying pan Indian Unity

- The British commentators had prophecied that India cannot survive as united nation after independence because of the differences in culture.
- But we survived and thrived, that too under a democracy. The reason is that Indian cultures through diverse and many have a PAN-INDIAN UNITY.

Ancient times

- The diffusion of Vedic Aryan culture up till the south created unity of culture
- Political unity by empires of Mauryas, Guptas

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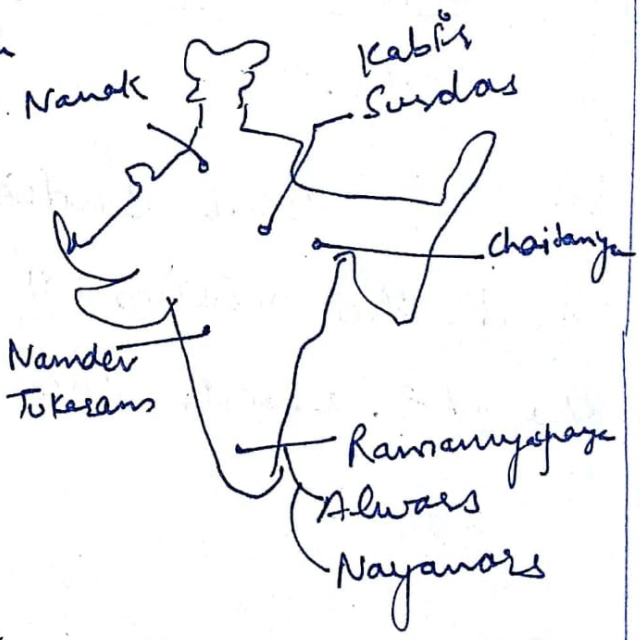
↳ The hinduism was diffused from north till south in the cholas, Cheras Kingdoms (Sangam literature and north Indian sanskrit literature have commonalities)

Medieval Times

↳ Politically unified under Mughal rule

↳ Starting 7th and 8th century, the Bhakti movement had a pan-Indian influence

↳ Bhakti saints although preached in local language but carried SAME MESSAGE of devotion and love



BHAKTI SAINTS

↳ Sufism created a meeting point between hinduism and Islam

Modern Times

↳ Politically unified by British and now by the single constitution after

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independence

- The urbanisation has led to more intermixing of people from distant regions eg festivals in metro cities are celebrated from all regions viz Durga Puja pandals in Delhi
- The foods from south India have entered north Indian restaurants and homes.

Thus India's unity is organic and the vision of 'Ek Bharat Shresht Bharat' asserts the same unity.

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